THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 30. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

DESPATCHES OF THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.

A Great Peace Congress at Prague.

CONDITIONS AGREED UPON AT VIENNA.

Reliable Accounts of Affairs.

AUSTRIA RESIGNS GERMANY.

Martial Law in Venetia.

FRANZ JOSEPH TO PAY FOR THE WAR.

Venetia Ceded to Italy—Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

Confirmation of Previous Cable Telegrams.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

Details of the Great Reform Meeting in Hyde Park.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Thursday's Telegrams by Atlantic Cable.

The following despatch is furnished by Cyrus W. Field:—

LONDON, August 2 — The steamship *Teutonia*, from New York, has arrived at Southampton.

Consols closed dull at 88¼; Erie shares, 44½ to 42¾.

LONDON, August 2 —The advices from the seat of war state that the Prussian troops have entered Mannheim and Heidelberg.

SIGNIFICANT.

The French Ambassador to England left for Vichy last night, by command, to see the Emperor,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—The Cotton Market has been dull to day Sales were 8000 bales, without any alteration in prices.

LONDON, August 2—Consols closed to day at 88 for money; U S 5 20s, 69¾; Illinois Central shares were quoted at 74½; Erie Railroad, 43.

Friday's Telegrams.

POLITICAL.

LONDON, August 3. P. M.—There is no political news of real importance to-day.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 3 P. M.—The Cotton brokers' circular reports the sales of cotton for the week ending August 2 at 74,000 bales The sales to-day were 7000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d. per pound Note —This is a decline of ¼d. from the last price received by the cable.

LONDON, August 3 P. M.—Consols closed to-day at 87¾ for money. United States Five-twenties were quoted at the close of business to day at 59.

Saturday's Despatches.

TELEGRAMS BETWEEN FIELD AND MILNE.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The following despatches have been transmitted over the Atlantic cable:—

HEART'S CONTENT, August 2.—Yesterday afternoon I sent the following telegram:—

To Sir Alexander Milne, Admiralty, London:—I should be very glad if you would allow the *Terrible*, Captain Commerce, to accompany the *Medway* to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence Her officers and men enter so fully into the spirit of our work that I am very desirous to have them with us. Please answer by cable. Kind regards to Lady Milne. (Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

This morning the following answer was received:—

LONDON, August 3.—To Cyrus W. Field, Newfoundland:—The Admiralty approve of the *Terrible* affording assistance by accompanying the *Medway* to lay the St. Lawrence cable.

Be kind enough to make this known to Captain Commerce as the Admiralty decision for his guidance. (Signed),

SIR A MILNE, Admiralty.

AN ORDER FOR COAL OIL.

NEW YORK August 4.—An order for 4000 barrels of refined petroleum was received here yesterday from London per the cable.

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, August 4.—The bill for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was read a second time in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech, supported the Government and warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Fenians by the American Government. Mr. Magaw's resolutions against the bill were negatived by a vote of 105 against 31.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 4.—There is nothing of interest in the political news to-day.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—The Cotton market to-day was flat. Sales of 8000 bales middling Uplands at 14d.

The Latest.

LONDON, August 3—Received in New York August 5.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Lower Austria, and also in Venice

The Peace Congress is to be held at Prague The preliminaries thereto as agreed upon are as follows:—Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein Austria is also to pay ten millions of dollars to her adversaries as the expenses of the war. The German States north of the Main are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia, and those south of the Main are to form an independent union.

The Italian patriot Farini (Quere Mazzini) is dead.

In the Goodwood races, the Goodwood stakes were won by "special," and the Goodwood cup by "Duke."

LATEST BY STEAMER.

The "Germania" at New York—Great Reform Meeting in Hyde Park—Particulars of the Negotiation of Peace—The Military Movements, Etc.

NEW YORK August 6.—The steamer *Germania*, from Southampton on the 25th ult., has arrived at this port.

A great reform demonstration took place in Hyde Park on the 23d. Eighteen hundred police and two companies of life and foot guards were called out. Nothing very serious occurred.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., Lord Stanley replied to Mr. White, acknowledging to the fullest extent the friendly and honorable conduct of the United States during the Fenian raids, but he declined to give an opinion on the subject of submitting the *Alabama* claims to arbitration, as the discussion of these claims had been closed some time ago, and had not been renewed since the present Government came into office.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace submitted by Prussia

The Plenipotentiaries had assembled at the Prussian headquarters to negotiate an armistice Italy's definitive reply was expected. She has already admitted in principle the peace preliminaries.

The preliminaries of peace proposed by Prussia, and approved by France, are as follows:—

Austria to recognize the dissolution of the former German Bund, the organization of a new Confederation, from which Austria is excluded. Austria agrees to this.

North Germany to form a union under Prussia's direction.

Annexation of the Elbe duchies to Prussia, excepting Danish Schleswig.

Part payment by Austria of the war expenses.

Maintenance of Austria's integrity, excepting Venetia.

Prussia intends annexing territory containing three millions of people.

The Austrians repulsed a superior force of the Prussians at Brelmenan.

Manteuffel insists on the immediate payment of twenty-five million florins, threatening to deliver Frankfort up to pillage in the event of a non-compliance. The Bourse and warehouses were closed.

The Frankfort Chamber refuse to pay twenty-five millions, preferring to submit to pillage.

The city has solicited the intervention of Napoleon and the English Cabinet.

The Paris *Patrie* says:—"The terms of armistice, as regards Italy, stipulate for the occupation of Verona by the Italian troops."

A telegram from Brunn says:—

On marching from Brunn, the Prussian army discovered in front, in every direction, only the pickets of the enemy's cavalry, who retired as the Prussians advanced.

The bridges over the Thaya and March were restored by the Prussians in twenty-four hours.

The Mondel Brigade which had intrenched itself in Lunderberg, has evacuated the town without making a show of resistance and proceeded south.

During the few days preceding the occupation of Goding by the Prussians, thirty-nine trains, heavily loaded with troops, passed through the town for the South. The last six trains conveyed soldiers of the Saxon army.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

NEW YORK, August 6—The steamship *Baltic*, from Southampton on the 14th ult., has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

Murder in Newark.

About one o'clock on Saturday morning a homicide was committed in Newark, under the following circumstances:—A man named Alfred Poole, familiarly known as "Buzz," who was partner with one Charles Hopper in the hack business in Newark, was at the Market street depot, waiting, as was his custom, for the midnight train from this city. In company with two or three friends, Poole went to the Washington House, No. 3 Railroad avenue, and called for a dish of clams. Ira Munn, the barkeeper of the hotel, asked Poole if he had the money wherewith to pay for his meal. Poole responded by producing money to the amount of about $100. The dish called for was placed upon the table, when Munn insisted upon immediate payment. Poole, made angry by this demand for payment before the food was eaten, rose from the table, and with his friends started to leave the room. Poole, as he reached the door, remarked that he should patronize no house where he received such treatment, whereat Munn plunged a jack-knife into Poole's left side, penetrating almost to the heart. Poole was carried out immediately by his companions, who were in the act of conveying him to a doctor's office, when he fell at the corner of Ferry street and Railroad avenue, from exhaustion consequent on excessive hemorrhage. The attention of an officer having been called to the occurrence, he proceeded to the hotel and secured Munn, after meeting with a vigorous resistance, he being obliged to break open the door, where he found the man he was in quest of lying on the floor, under a table in the dining-room. Poole was then taken by other officers back to the hotel, where medical attendance was procurred, while the accused was conveyed to the Station House. Poole expired at half-past 11 in the forenoon. The instrument of his death is in the hands of the authorities, having been secured by the companions of the deceased immediately after the occurrence. Dr. Dodd having applied stimulants so far restored consciousness to the dying man that he was able to reply to the doctor's interrogatory in the brief sentence, "I was stabbed by Ira Munn." The deceased leaves a father, mother, and sister, residing in in Kinney street, was about twenty-seven years of age, and unmarried.

The Coroner called a jury at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, which viewed the body, and some testimony was taken, when the inquest was adjourned.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Remarkable Case of Crim. Con.

A HUSBAND SUED BY HIS WIFE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THEIR ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.

From the Chicago Tribune, August 3.

A very curious matrimonial problem comes up to be solved this morning before Justice Summerfield. The solution may be simple enough, but the case itself is certainly one of the most extraordinary in the annals of domestic life. A woman suing her own husband for the support of their illegitimate child, may seem at first sight a mere absurdity, yet such is the true statement of a little domestic difficulty which has recently arisen.

It appears that about five years ago Patrick Ward, an Irishman, who owns several houses and lots in this city, took to himself a wife whose name is Mary. By him she had two children, and the pair appear to have lived together in perfect amity and mutual contentedness for a long term of years. Business prospered with Patrick, and he grew rich. The children grew and flourished, and Mary was blest. About six months ago, however, a coldness sprung up in the domestic circle, owing, as was alleged by the husband, to Mary's over partiality for the bottle. Mrs. Ward left the city to visit some friends who resided in another State, and when she was gone Patrick found life moving so smoothly with him in her absence, that he determined to live alone for the future. He sued for and obtained a divorce from the absent wife, alleging in his bill, habitual drunkenness.

When Mary returned, Patrick relented somewhat, for his old affection for her revived, and, without telling her what had transpired while she was away, he welcomed her back to his bed and board. The result of the reunion was that a third little one was about to be added to the family. As soon as he became alive to the probability of an increase, Patrick bethought himself once more of his divorce, and informed Mary of the disagreeable fact that she was no longer his wife. The result was that the doubly wronged and injured wife and mother repaired yesterday to the office of Justice Summerfield, and swore out a warrant against Patrick for the support of the child. The case will be examined this morning before the Justice.

—This is the way Mrs. Smith advertises her husband:—

"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen.—An individual, whom I, in an urgent moment of loneliness, was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good-looking and feeble individual, knowing enough, however, to come in when it rains, unless some good-looking girl offers him the shelter of her umbrella. Answers to the name of Jim. Was last seen in company with Julia Harris, walking with his arm around her waist, up the plank road, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will catch the poor fellow, and bring him carefully back, so that I can chastise him for running away, will be invited to stay to tea by

"MARY E. SMITH."

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Additional Details of the Massacre—Deaths—Effect of the Riot in Other Southern States, Etc. Etc. Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Dr. Dostie died to-day at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. Mr. Horton, the officiating minister at the late Convention, died this evening.

Result of the Massacre—Persecutions of Union Men in Alabama—Thousands of Loyalists Fleeing from the City—Assassination of a United States Officer.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—A conservative gentleman, just arrived from Alabama, states that, emboldened by the riots in this city and the President's policy, the Rebels have commenced persecuting Union men, with the intention of forcing them to leave the State. Alluding to last Monday's massacre, the *Times* of to-day's issue says that the sidewalk in front of the Mechanics' Institute ran in blood. Within the past three days over one thousand Union people have fled to the North, and before the lapse of another week the number will have been greatly increased. The Rebels are exulting over what they have accomplished in breaking up the Convention and expelling the Union men. Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees has, in connection with Mayor Monroe, chief of assassins and thugs, sent, at the President's request, a statement of the massacres of Monday. This evidence is objected to by Union men, inasmuch as there is ample sworn testimony to convict them both as active participants in the massacre of Monday. Hundreds of men have received notice to leave this evening. Major B. Rush Plumly was threatened with assassination within hearing of your correspondent, on the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. Lieutenant Butts, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been murdered and robbed in Jackson Parish.—*New York Tribune.*

REPORTED HEAVY DEFALCATION.

The New York Steam Sugar Refinery said to be Victimized to the Extent of $120,000—The Defaulter said to have Gone to California.

It was discovered on Wednesday last, if rumor be correct (though for some reason best known to themselves the officers of the institution victimized refuse to extend any information to the reporters concerning it), that a heavy defalcation, or rather misappropriation of funds, had taken place among the employes of the New York Steam Sugar Refining Company. The party implicated is said to be Mr. Isaac W. Dean, of No. 141 West Twenty-first street. Mr. Dean was the Wall street salesman of the Company, and, it rumor speaks truly, has been for some time appropriating to his own use large amounts of the funds that were intrusted to his care. The sum total of these peculations is variously estimated at from $85,000 to $120,000. With a portion of the money thus obtained, it is said, he left this city on Wednesday last, per steamer, for California. The defaults are reported to have been brought about in this manner:—

The party in question has been in the employment of the Company for many years, and in ordering sugar from the refinery for customers, was in the habit of making his order for the goods much larger than was needed, disposing of the surplus on his own individual account. The secret of these nefarious operations is said to have leaked out in this wise. $3000 worth of sugar was purchased from the salesman by a grocer on the east side of the city, the agreement being that it should be sold on a credit of thirty days. The reported defaulter, however, it is said, subsequently induced the grocer to cash his own bill at a very liberal discount, which the grocer did forthwith, taking a proper voucher therefore. When the bill came to maturity a collector went from the Company's office to procure the funds, when the whole transaction between the grocer and the salesman was brought to light. The grocer's statement was, of course, carried to the Company's office, and the salesman was at once upbraided with the affair by the head buyer of the establishment and the Company's confidential clerk.

He acknowledged the truth of their statement, but earnestly implored them not to inform the President of the Company with regard to it, stating that he would make the matter all right the next day (Thursday last). In consequence of this promise they gave no information to the President, supposing that the money would be forthcoming. It was not, however, and the facts in the case were made known to the President, Mr. Moller, of No. 319 Fifth avenue. Rumor has it that no sooner had Mr. Dean left the buyer and confidential clerk on Wednesday, than he jumped into a coach, visited his residence, and, after hastily packing a trunk, was driven to the pier from which the California steamer sailed. This statement comes from the coachman, though many believe that he was too shrewd to have gone in a direction where notice of his alleged peculation would have been given by telegraph long before he could set foot on the shores of the Pacific slope. That he has gone to some foreign port, or that he is yet secreted in and about the city, seems much more probable in many minds. Fifty thousand dollars is about the reported amount he is said to have taken away with him, wherever he may be.

Mr. Moller, the President of the Company, says that no definite information can be given with regard to Dean's operations, or his whereabouts, at present. He denies that he has defrauded the Company to the extent of $120,000 or $80,000, as had been reported, or that he took away with him any considerable amount of the Company's funds. On the contrary, Mr. Moller stated that, according to his information, Dean borrowed money from his friends with which to pay his passage from the country, and he professes that the Company are in blissful ignorance concerning any facts connected with the matter. Whether the President's statement or common rumor be correct, of course time will tell.

Mr. Dean leaves behind him a very interesting family, consisting of a wife and five children.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

The Late Major-General Lysander Cutler.

ORDER OF GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MADISON, July 31, 1866.—The people of Wisconsin will hear with deep regret the announcement of the death of Brevet Major-General Lysander Cutler, at Milwaukie, on Monday, the 30th instant.

General Cutler was among the most efficient and best beloved of the soldiers from this State. Distinguished for his services, covered with honorable scars, filled with years and glory, he goes to his grave deeply mourned by the entire people of a sorrowing State.

As a testimony of respect the flag upon the State Capitol will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset, on Tuesday, 31st July, instant.

The Quartermaster-General is charged with the execution of this order.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

By the Governor.

CHARLES FAIRCHILD, Military Secretary.

—A woman in St. Louis poisoned her daughter and then committed suicide, because her husband did not get home one night as early as usual.

—A new "order" is to be established in France, to be bestowed solely on women who have displayed courage and devotion. The order is to be called "Eugenie."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—This day was the first of the August term of this Court.

The business of the June term being pretty well finished, and the weather being exceedingly warm—indeed, so warm as to render it very dangerous to continue sitting in this close court-room—the Court adjourned several weeks ago, and did not meet again until last Saturday, when the usual business of the last day of every term was carried on.

But few others than jurors for the present term were in attendance this morning.

The Grand Jury, all who were present, were sworn. Mr. Job Rickards was appointed foreman.

His Honor Judge Pierce then gave the Grand Jury a brief but sound instruction.

His Honor Judge Ludlow will hold the remainder of the term.

The Court said it would not be in session generally during the week; but that if the Grand Jury should, in the meantime, have any bills to present, on Friday at 1 o'clock the Court would sit to receive them.

The list of petit jurors was then called, and the pleas for exemption, which were, of course, most numerous, were heard, considered and acted upon.

The juries being empanelled, were discharged until next Monday.

The regular business of the day being concluded, the Court gave attention to the case of Munro and Anthony Sully, of Washington. They were charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud Weir & Co., of Third street.

About two months ago these men came on here, representing to our merchants that they were extensive business men, having stores in Washington, Alexandria, and several other places. By these representations they were enabled to obtain goods from the aforesaid merchants to the amount of near $900.

In due time the bills were sent to Washington, but the Sullys refused to pay them.

Application was then made to the Governor, who granted a requisition for their arrest, and deputed Marcus F. Givens to receive and convey these men to this city.

Mr. Givens promptly performed his duty, succeeding in arresting the parties, and brought them on here last Saturday night.

To-day they were delivered over to the jurisdiction of this Court for commitment. The Court fixed the bail at $2000 each.

William Watts, charged with having stabbed Peter King, was heard on habeas corpus, remanded for trial, and admitted to enter bail in $2000.

The Court adjourned, and will meet no more for a week or so.

The Robbery of Quartermaster Emmerson, at Nashville, Tenn.

ARREST OF MOLBURN, THE BURGLAR—RECOVERY OF NEARLY ALL OF THE STOLEN MONEY, ETC.

From the Nashville Dispatch of Friday.

We mentioned in yesterday's *Dispatch* the capture of private Molburn, alias Maloney, alias Johnson, etc., who, about three weeks ago, robbed the safe of Major Emmerson, paymaster in this city, of nearly eight thousand dollars. We yesterday succeeded in obtaining the particulars of the arrest of the robber, who has been brought to Nashville for trial.

After securing the money Molburn proceeded into the country, directing his way northward, but shunning the towns on the railroad, and keeping as much as possible away from the largely travelled highways. After three or four days he purchased a horse and buggy, and proceeded leisurely on his way through Kentucky. At Louisville he passed over into Indiana, still keeping as much as possible in the out-of-the-way districts. It was while in the vicinity of Louisville that Officers Slater, Gallagher, and Bligh, of that city, who had been on the lookout, got wind of the robber, and started at once in pursuit. Monday morning they took the cars for Memphis, Indiana, where they obtained a wagon, and started out through the country, which in this part of the State is very rough and broken, serrated with valleys and piled up into hills. It is rather a sparsely settled region, and likely to attract the attention of one desirous to escape the prying eyes of the public at large. After a wearisome trip the three detectives reached a point between Memphis and Henryville, and some distance from the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, where they found one Joseph Smith, situated in a secluded retreat, his house surrounded by high hills. Here they found the object of their search, and took him quietly into their custody.

Molburn, on arriving at this out-of-the-way place, began to look about for a life partner, having decided upon settling there, and living upon the money which he had stolen. In a short time, either through his looks, graceful manners, or the influence of his money, probably the latter, he ingratiated himself into the good feelings of Miss Fraver, and after a courtship of three days the two were married on last Friday, so that their honeymoon was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of the officers, and the arrest of the groom. So sudden was the descent of the detectives on the party, that they were taken entirely by surprise. Upon the person of Molburn was found $2335, and in the bedtick of his bride was found $2000 more, making in all $4335, which the officers recovered in money. This, with the three fine horses and the buggy, which were purchased by Molburn while on his way up from Nashville, will make up nearly the entire amount stolen.

RESULTS OF WAR.—A learned German, M. Haussenaer, has just published some statistics from which we extract the following:—"The wars which have been waged from 1815 to 1864 have caused the death of 2,762,000 men, of whom 2,148,000 were Europeans, and 614,000 from other quarters of the globe, which gives an average of 43,800 per annum. These figures do not include the deaths caused by epidemics resulting from war. The most sanguinary hostilities of that period are these:—The Eastern war of 1856, in which 508,600 men fell, in the following proportions:—256,000 Russians, 98,800 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, and 2600 Italians. In the Caucasus (1829-60) 330,000 men lost their lives. The revolt in India (1857-59) cost 196,000 lives. The Russo-Turkish war (1820-29) 193,000. The Polish insurrection (1831), 470,000. The whole of the French campaigns in Africa (1830-59), 146,000. The Hungarian insurrection, 142,000. The Italian war, 129,870, of whom 96,874 died on the field or from their wounds; and 33,000 from various diseases. The total number of lives lost in Europe during the wars from 1792 to 1815 amounted to 5,530,000, which gives for the twenty-three years an average of 240,434 deaths per year.

—Is the Empress Eugenie to be envied? The French country papers just now, for want of knowing a better way of pleasing, enter into details which are making the Paris public stare. One of them dissects the whole appearance of her Majesty, and praises her piecemeal. "The color of her Majesty's hair is of the most exquisite uncertainty," says one; "it is neither brown, nor golden, nor orange, but a mixture of all three." "Who has not beheld the angels can fancy their expression on beholding her Majesty's smile—nothing more heavenly was ever seen on this side of the clouds." At Chalons every reference was made to her Majesty's visit to the cholera patients at Amiens, and on one of the triumphal arches was beheld the inscription, "To the Queen of our Sisters of Charity, the good Angel of France." And this Sister of Charity advanced attired in what is called "an exquisite toilet." A white muslin with a long train embroidered in Nancy satin stitch (which made her Majesty declare that the annexation of Lorraine was in reality a blessing for France), a chapeau lamballe adorned with a crown of lilies of the valley and a pea-green peplume embroidered in pearls.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.

Personal.

Major-General James B. Steedman has arrived at the National Hotel, registered as from Augusta, Ga. General Fullerton arrived three days since, and is busy compiling the results of his tour. He will return to his former position as private Secretary to President Johnson. Although subpœnas have been issued by the Bureau Court-Martial at Raleigh for the appearance of these gentlemen, there is no expectation on their part of responding. The case of Colonel Whittlesey, in which they were necessary either for the defense or prosecution, has been closed, and the other cases are reported as rapidly winding up. Specific charges will be brought against the Inspectors for conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, by citizens of the South, and a trial cause which will develop much that is interesting and peculiar in the conduct of this party.

Prize Property.

A large and advantageous sale of captured prize property belonging to the Navy Department took place on Friday, at the Gosport Navy Yard, netting a handsome revenue to the Government. One item, scrap iron, at 1½ to 2½c. per lb., realized over $8000. Several hundred hogsheads of confiscated Virginia leaf tobacco will be sold by Colonel Loomis, Treasury Agent at Richmond, the last week of the present month.

Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.

The Commissary-General has decided that commutation of rations for soldiers, while confined in Rebel prisons, shall be allowed only to them, and not to their heirs.

Jeff. Davis.

Charles O'Conor left for New York last night. He had a meeting to-day with Attorney-General Stanbery and Judge Holt. The results of the interview are not known.

Conscience Letters.

The following characteristic conscience letters are taken from the many daily received at the Treasury Department, returning ill-gotten gains:

MR. SECRETARY.—SIR:—This $50 belongs to the Government for revenue tax.

MRS. JEFF DAVIS.

HON. H. MCCULLOCH.—SIR:—Inclosed you will find $15, which is due Uncle Sam.

Yours, truly, MUM.

Financial.

The fractional currency printed the past week was as follows:—Ten-cent notes, $64,600; twenty-five cent notes, $169,590; fifty-cent notes, $123,000; total, $357,000. Fractional currency destroyed, $592,667·60.

Appointments.

Ex-Governor W. F. Johnston was on Saturday appointed Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; Peter A. Keyser, Assistant Assessor, has been appointed Assessor Third Pennsylvania District, vice that official resigned.

The following appointments are announced for the Territory of Dakota:—Governor, Andrew J. Faulk, vice Edmunds; Associate Justice, John W. Boyle; Receiver of the Land Office, George Stickney.

The Health of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—At a special meeting of the Board of Health of this city, held on Saturday, the Health Officer reported 330 deaths in July. Among which were twelve from cholera (so called "Asiatic"). The first case occurred July 11. He also reports, August 1, four deaths from cholera; August 2, three deaths; August 3, ten deaths; August 4, eleven deaths; and yesterday, August 5, twenty-four deaths. The large number of deaths within the last few days is probably owing to the sudden change in the weather. The thermometer to-day indicating a temperature of only 64 degrees.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 4.—A fire broke out at midnight, in Norfolk, in a building at the corner of William and Talbot streets, which spread to the hall of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, and consumed both buildings.

Robert W. Shea was last night elected Chief Engineer of the Norfolk Fire Department.

Active measures to improve the sanitary condition of Norfolk have been inaugurated by the authorities and citizens.

While some negroes were in the act of breaking up a loaded shell on the beach near this place, for the purpose of selling it for old iron, it exploded, and seriously wounded two of them, the others making narrow escapes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 6, 1866.

The Stock Market continues very dull, but prices are steady. In Government bonds there is no material change to notice. Old 5-20s sold at 108¾; and 7·30s at 104½; 99¾ for 10-40s; and 107½ for 6s of 1881. City loans are without change; the new issue sold at 98½, and old do. at 94½.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32¾, no change; Camden and Amboy at 124¾@125, the former rate a decline of ¼; Reading at 55¾, a decline of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 65, no change; Catawissa preferred at 37½, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, an advance of ¼; 37¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55¾ for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 42 Elmira preferred; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares are dull, and we hear of no sales. 87 was bid for Second and Third; 44¾ for Fifth and Sixth; 21¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 18¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 65¾ for City; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57¼@57¾, the former rate a decline of ¼; and Susquehanna Canal at 15@15½, a slight advance. 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35¾ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 118 for Morris Canal preferred.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. A small lot of Caldwell sold at ¾.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147⅜; 11 A. M., 147½; 12 M., 147⅜; 1 P. M., 147⅜.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:—

"Nothing has transpired since our last to indicate any change in the discount market. The receipts of currency are fair, and most of the houses report balances slowly increasing. The applications for loans are on a moderate scale only, and the supply of currency being ample for all legitimate purposes, the market is in a comfortable working condition. Rates of interest are steady at 8@10 per cent. for first class signatures, and 12 per cent. for good mercantile paper. Outside parties are still, in many cases, obliged to seek accommodations on the street, where 15 per cent. is the ruling rate, as this class of borrowers meet with but little encouragement at the regular discount houses. There is little or no paper of a speculative character offering, as there is no animation in our general markets."

—The Chicago *Republican* says:—

"There is no essential feature of change to note in the character or condition of the money market. Owing to the quiet which so generally prevails in commercial circles, there is but a very moderate demand for loans, and the banks readily accommodate all good paper at the legal rate of interest. Eastern exchange is still in very light supply, and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 of one per cent. premium selling."

—The European circular of L. P. Morton & Co. makes the following allusion to the prospects of the cotton crop:—

"The prospect of the growing crop, we think, has improved within the past thirty days. From an actual inspection of the growth, and a personal investigation of the condition of labor, we incline to the belief that 2,000,000 bales may be made. Should the present month prove wet and windy, or should the frost be unseasonably early, this will not, in all probability, be reached. The extremes of judgment now appear to be 1,800,000 bales and 2,000,000 bales, in view of the above contingencies."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 U S 7-30s June	104¼	500 sh Caldwell	¾
$2700 City 6s o.	94¼	1 sh League Nav.	57
$500 Phil 6s new	98¼	30 sh do lots.	57¼
$100 do	98¼	100 sh Susq Can	15
$3000 do mun	98¼	8 sh Cam. & Am.	125
$800 do mun	98¼	2 sh do	124¾
$5000 U S 5-20s 62 coup	108¾	100 sh Reading s5wn	55¾
100 sh Ph & E	32¾	25 sh Leh Val. lots	66
200 sh do lots.	32¾	100 sh Cata pr. b30	37½
100 sh do s5	32¾	200 sh Fulton Coal.	6¼
400 sh do lots. b5	32¾	500 sh Clinton Coal.	69
100 sh do s5wn	32¾	500 sh St Nich Cl b30	2¾
100 sh do c	32¾		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	147¼	148
American Silver, 3s and 3s	133	—
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13¾	13¾
" " July, 1864	12¾	13¼
" " August, 1864	12¾	12¾
" " October, 1864	11¼	11¼
" " Dec., 1864	10¾	10¾
" " May, 1865	8¼	8¼
" " August, 1865	6¾	7¼
" " Sept., 1865	6¾	6¾
" " October 1865	5¾	6¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 6.—A small lot of No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at $35 ₱ ton.

The Flour market continues inactive, but with continued light receipts and extremely small stocks, prices are steady. There is no demand for shipment, and the home trade purchase sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $9 50@10 50 for Northwestern extra family, and $10 50@11 50 for old Pennsylvania and Ohio do do, including small lots at $8 87½@7 50 ₱ bbl for superfine; $5 50@8 50 for old stock extra; $10 75@11 for fresh-ground new wheat do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, as in quality.

In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much Wheat coming forward, and prime quality is in moderate demand at an advance of 10c per bushel. Sales of 1200 bushels fair new red at $2 60@2 65; nothing doing in white. Rye is unchanged; we quote Western at 90c., and Pennsylvania at $1. Corn is not much inquired after; sales of 1000 bushels at 90c for yellow and 88c for Western mixed. Oats are dull and have a downward tendency; small sales of new Delaware at 50c., but buyers now refuse to pay this figure.

Whisky is inactive Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2 24, and Ohio at $2 29.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, August 6.—The Cattle Market, as we have noticed for several weeks past, continues dull; but prices are unchanged. About 1500 head arrived and sold at from 17@18c. for extra; 15@16½c. for fair to good; and 12@14c. ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

75 head A. Christy & Brother, Western, 16@17.
15 " Jones McClese, Chester county, 16@17.
65 " P. McFillen, Pennsylvania, 15@18.
115 " P. Hathaway, Western, 15½@18.
60 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 16¼@17½.
134 " Ullman & Bocoman, Chester co., 16@17½.
138 " Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 16@18.
130 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@17½.
60 " T. Mooney & Brother, Western 8@9, gross.
20 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania 14@15
20 " J. H. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 15@17½.
82 " L. Frank, Western, 14@15½.
147 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 16@17½.
38 " Hope & Co., Chester county, 15½@17.
55 " S Dryfoos, Western, 14@16
170 " B Hood, Chester county 15@18.
36 " Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14@17.
79 " J. Seldomridge Western, 16@17½
26 " G. Shomberg, Pennsylvania 7@9. gross.

Cows are unchanged 200 head sold at $50@80 for springers, and $60@100 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep are in fair demand. 8000 head sold at from 6 to 6½c. ₱ pound gross, as to quality.

Hogs—Prices have advanced. 1100 head sold at the different yards at from $14 50 to $15 the 100 pounds, net.

—The grass tree (Xanthorea) is to be found in nearly all parts of Australia. Up to a few months ago it was supposed only to be a useless growth, encumbering the land. A few knew from the blacks that it contained a very tenacious gum—the blacks used it as glue for joining parts of their weapons; but it is only within the last few months that the following valuable articles have been obtained by a Mr. Dodd. The root is the portion used in these experiments, and usually weighs from ten pounds to fifty pounds. The root is composed of the stems growing in a close mass around the inner portion or kernal. From the outer portion of the root gum shellac in large quantities is obtainable; the refuse contains a large quantity of gas, and can be made available for lighting the works. From the inner portion is extracted, by pressing or distilling, a spirit equal to the best brandy; after distilling, a quantity of saccharine matter remains, from which sugar can be extracted. The present supply of grass tree in the neighborhood of St. Ronan's is computed to be equal to a supply of six hundred tons per week for the next ten years.—*Melbourne Herald.*

—A young Schenectady lady has become insane in consequence of the opposition of her friends to a match upon which she had set her heart.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Lesson of the Massacre.

From the Tribune.

Dreadful as were the riots at New Orleans, there is a dread which they suggest far greater. Those scenes of blood and death have a more terrible significance when we reflect that they were not exceptional, that they too faithfully express the spirit of a strong class at the South, and its Northern friends, and that they are the result of a national policy. We should attach little importance to a single outbreak, if there was reason to believe it was due to local causes, but the conviction is forced upon us that New Orleans means the whole South, as Presidentially reconstructed, and we shudder to think of the future.

When the war ended, and the South, prostrate on the battle-field, lifted up its hands and implored mercy of its conquerors, we, too, pleaded in its behalf. That for four years it had fought against the Union with a ferocity which aliens might have been ashamed of; that it had imposed upon the country a vast debt which generations unborn would be heavily taxed to pay; that it had forfeited every right it formerly possessed—all this we remembered, but we did not forget that on our part we had fought and conquered these enemies to keep them forever our countrymen. To retain the Southern States in the Union the war had been waged and won, and, not alarmed by the fable of the man who warmed the viper in his bosom, we desired the Government to win the South to the Union by a magnanimous pardon rather than to bind it by chains of fear. Then we urged universal amnesty, and with it, with equal fervor, universal suffrage. The first alone has raised the enemies of the Union to their ancient power; it has given back the whip into their hands, and already in New Orleans they have grasped the sword. But what has it done for the friends of the Union in the South? The white men are in a powerless minority, and the loyal blacks, although nominally free, are naked and defenseless, without a voice in the Government, abandoned to the very men who began the war to maintain and extend the slave system. This may be called mercy, but it is cruelty. It is punishment to the loyal; it is reward to the traitors. The seed thus sown has sprung up in poison flowers over all the South, and ripened in the riots of New Orleans.

Universal suffrage would have destroyed the cause of all quarrels. When the war ended, the South expected impartial suffrage to be required, and would have gladly agreed to it. Too gladly would nine-tenths of the leading Rebels have purchased amnesty by this simple concession, for who could have thought that in common justice the Government would have given less reward to its true and consistent friends; would have required less for its own honor and the interests of humanity. When it culpably failed to insist that the right of franchise to all loyal men should be the precedent of forgiveness to traitors, it surrendered all the moral and nearly all the legal powers it possessed over the Rebel States. It abandoned every position of strength, till to-day it stands as the apologist for Rebellion and the defender of Rebels. But it has not discouraged the friends of impartial suffrage, nor caused them to abandon their work. It never will; we are resolved to have it, and the New Orleans massacres are the strongest proof that it is the only hope for the restoration of the South and the peace of the Union.

The Louisiana Convention had broken no law, or if they had they were willing to have the case adjudged in the courts. But the mere suspicion of an effort to obtain the franchise for the blacks, peaceful as it was, aroused the worst passions of slavery, and, assured that the Government would not interfere, the mob resolved to make a bloody example of the reformers, and teach them that such a Convention could never be held in any Southern State. This is the result of pardoning traitors without enfranchising Union men. Had the freedmen been given the right to vote, its exercise might have led to disturbances at the polls, similar to the partisan fights which have always occurred; but this general conspiracy to establish a reign of terror throughout the South could never have been organized. Now, there are but two courses, either we must forever submit to see the Rebel power dominant, and the loyal blacks reduced to the condition of serfs, or we must continue to demand their rights. To the disgrace we can never yield; never, never was the duty of working for universal rights more sacred. We have tried a policy which has dishonored the nation; it has made Sheridan the mere lieutenant of a Rebel officer; it has murdered the Union men of Louisiana; it has proved to be the parent of revolution and death. Let us adopt the true policy. Let us combine the two principles of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, and we establish peace. Continue to divide them, and though we may still escape a war, we are certain of continued trouble.

The Ocean Telegraph—A Fair Field and No Favor.

From the Times.

The reading public cannot, as yet, be congratulated on the fulness, the despatch, or the value of the intelligence from Europe via the cable. The unfortunate break in the St. Lawrence submarine wire, the employment of sailing vessels in place of that necessary telegraphic link, and the rush of private messages, have doubtless all combined to cheat the expectant public of fuller and more trustworthy reports. We see it stated in the Canada papers that on Wednesday last Lord Monck was in receipt of despatches from the Colonial Secretary in London (Lord Carnarvon), and that Lord Monk was enabled to acknowledge these despatches the same day. The present telegraphic arrangements, including the tariff of charges, are merely provisional. And it is perhaps premature to become querulous over the early working of so great and novel an enterprise. There are one or two points, however, on which, after due time has been given the directors to get their machinery in order, the directors will do well to ponder. The first of these is that an end be put to the puffery of individuals connected with the enterprise. The second is, that the press of this country, which, through its agent, will be far the largest and most profitable contributor to the Company's treasury, shall not have its messages shoved aside for *any* class of private despatches. We do not, of course, include in the latter despatches on Government account, either American or British; but special commercial and financial advices for operating purposes.

The press will very promptly see to it that any traffic of this sort carried on against the public interest shall not thrive; and any company that should attempt to lend itself thereto will very speedily be damned. When the cable is once in thorough working order, the leading journals of the country will take probably among them not less than five to six hundred pounds sterling of despatches daily, besides their individual special telegrams. This will involve a yearly tax—all accruing to the Company—of at least a million dollars in gold. For such a such a sum, fair, regular, prompt, and ready service will be demanded.

Without putting forward any special grievance suffered thus far, it is as well, perhaps, to take advantage of the interval between the *opening* and the *working* of the line, to say what will be expected by those who have the responsibility of supplying the public with intelligence. An association like that of the Press, prepared to spend a million a year for early news, would have little difficulty, if necessary, in finding the capital to procure it, at no distant day, through an independent channel. And this fact alone will probably impress upon the Company the consideration that intelligence procured and intended for the public shall not be held of subordinate account to any despatches whatever of an unofficial and private character. In saying this timeously, we intend no reflection whatever upon the direction of the Company thus far. They have had enormous difficulties to overcome. These difficulties they *have* apparently overcome. And we are bound to wait patiently until they find the means of getting their working appliances in order. What we aim at is to impress upon them that the Press will be their largest customer, and that the Press has claims, as the organ of the public, over which no private interest or individual can have precedence.

The Test Oath.

From the Daily News.

It has been demonstrated that the qualifications of Senators and Representatives which are prescribed by the Constitution cannot be varied by Act of Congress. The Test act which prescribes an additional qualification, is therefore unconstitutional in this respect.

No other argument should be necessary to assure the repeal of any law. Time was when the American people disputed among themselves about the meaning of the Constitution, but they all, except the abolitionists, agreed that the Constitution must be obeyed. It was venerated in the halls of Congress and in the assemblies of the people as the supreme law of the land. Now the Constitution, broken and slighted, must beg for support—the poorest beggar made by the civil war. Yet never more than now, at least in time of peace, was the authority of the Constitution more necessary "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The country has been rent asunder, and great States have, for four years, confronted each other in war. One party has succumbed, and there may be those who imagine that the South can and ought to be held as a subjugated province. But, consigning that barbarous folly to its proper limbo, how can all the States meet again to form a more perfect Union and insure domestic tranquility? On what common ground of sentiment, of right, of compact, or of law can they ever stand together? On nothing but the Constitution. It is to this alone that each party can sacrifice its resentments. It is this alone that each can freely acknowledge as the proper standard of their rights, the equitable bond of union and the supreme law over all. This alone furnishes a certain rule that will be obeyed on one side if obeyed on the other, in spite of all memories and all passions, until the passions, at first held in check by a sense of justice, shall, under the influence of time and equal laws, give place to the feelings of common interest, national aims, and fraternal concord, which are the firmest ligaments of union.

A nation plunged in civil war emerges from it under the reign of force. Its first duty to itself is to restore the reign of law. Thanks to the President, we have made some progress in that work; but it will not be complete until the people shall require the Government to observe, with exact fidelity, every provision of the Constitution—the law of laws.

The tremendous power of the Federal Government has just proved itself to be irresistible at home, whatever it may be abroad. If it is restrained by no law, popular liberty, no less than the rights of the States, lies at its mercy. To-day it is an engine of fanaticism to tyrannize over one portion of the people. To-morrow a reaction may come, and another faction may crush the liberty of its adversaries. The struggles of parties for the possession of such a power will be waged with desperation. They will not long be content with the ballot.

The sword, once the guard of our frontiers, has shown itself as the arbiter of our domestic politics. This use of it, if habitual, soon turns the sword into a sceptre. It will come into habitual use if the supreme law is habitually disregarded. The civil war has bequeathed to the country many elements of violence. The public mind has become familiar with the reign of force, and has learned to approve it for the sake of a cause. War has filled the land with corruption and demoralized popular sentiment. The old standards of right and of law have disappeared amid the confusion of intestine strife. Upon what "platform" can the good of all the land unite to restore the supremacy of law and repair the bulwarks of civil liberty? Not upon theories of government; not upon a transient and disputed policy; not upon the questions of a civil war; not upon the negro; not upon a party name; but upon the Constitution. When the people shall ordain that every political question shall be brought to the "test" of the Constitution, and that no inconsistent test shall be enforced, then will the institutions of republican liberty settle again on their old and sure foundations.

But, aside from the paramount importance of observing the Constitution, the exclusion of Senators and Representatives duly chosen by the Legislatures and people of States regularly within the Union, merely because the persons chosen have taken the part of the South in the late civil war, is a measure full of mischief and barren of good. All experience proves that political test oaths are the most odious and yet the least efficient means of guarding a government. The facility with which Senator Patterson took an oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and turned his back upon it, and the approbation accorded to his conduct by the Senate, may serve to illustrate the general sense of mankind respecting the political value of compulsory oaths, or else the laxity of morals which these common devices of civil war induce.

But it is not the oath merely that we would signalize as the mother of mischief here; it is the portentous fact that all the States and people of the South are forbidden to choose representatives who concur with themselves in sentiment, and who are endeared to them by common struggles and perils in the past. If the electoral bodies prefer such men as the oath does not disqualify, the oath is needless. It is only when it serves to defeat their voluntary choice that the law is operative. The first, though not the greatest objection to such legislation is that it cannot attain its professed object. Among candidates who can take the oath the electors will, of course, choose those who concede most to their wishes. These may be pliant demagogues who have been Unionists for profit, and who will become anything for office. Having no influence with Southern constituencies, they will pander to the passions of the most numerous class of the people. Conscious that the past has placed a barrier between them and the electors on whom they depend, they will pass all moderation in the future advocacy of local pretensions. Or, in a few years they will be supplanted by young men who can take the oath because they were boys during the war, and who, to hereditary secessionism, will add resentment inflamed by the exclusion of their friends and countrymen from posts of honor. Thus there will soon be Southern representatives in Congress more unfriendly to national interests than those who have made disastrous trial of hostility during a long and unsuccessful war. A test oath is the most flimsy as well as the most irritating contrivance to bridle opposition. But when the Southern people perceive a design to exclude their most able and efficient men from Congress, they will know that they are not themselves to be admitted to a fair share of power. When the exclusion is for acts in which they have, nearly all, zealously participated, they will feel that it is the entire South which is placed under a disgraceful ban. If their attachment to the Union is now suspected, what will their feelings become under this injury and this insult? Lest they should inadvertently overlook such exasperating circumstances, we are by the Test act to provoke an immense array of talent, influence, and ambition in the South to the perpetual agitation of discontents. By throwing open the doors of Congress to all who can be elected, we enlist the ambition of the South on the national side. The more able and aspiring a man may be, the more hope he will have of advancement in the Federal councils, and the more will his selfish instincts be engaged to cultivate national sentiment among his people. But if the most influential characters are excluded from Congress, and branded with disgrace, the most vehement passions of our nature will impel them to use a dangerous influence over a people who will sympathize with their complaints. Leaders and people, encouraging each other in chronic discontent, will have a standing wrong to avenge when opportunity offers. Let us hope that, if thus provoked and tempted, they will prove to be wiser and better than other men.

The real question is whether we are to have a frank and durable peace between the North and South. We propose to admit the Southern States to a participation of Federal power. We will suffer them to elect Senators and Representatives. They are to possess power and influence—sadly diminished, indeed, but substantial still. Then we are to keep upon the statute-book an act which assails the South and the Constitution at once—a relic of civil war—a denunciation, a provocation, an insult to the cherished recollections of a people whom we have left only recollections to cherish. We will acknowledge their right to representation, and then forbid them to choose representatives according to the Constitution. This paltering style of tyranny is galling to the vanquished and dangerous for the victors. This is not peace. It is not union. It is not thus that wise statesmen would pacify a distracted country. We should frankly treat our late foes as countrymen and friends, and make with them a solid, durable peace, by loyally observing our own Constitution. The Constitution is peace.

The New Orleans Riot—The Radical Game—The Impeachment of President Johnson.

From the Herald.

Failing in Congress to carry out their revolutionary schemes of reconstruction, in consequence of the stout resistance of President Johnson, the baffled radicals have evidently resolved upon a system of bold and desperate expedients for the instigation of mobs and riots in the South, whereby to maintain their ascendancy among the Union war elements of the North. Southern "Rebel mobs" and riots against Yankees, Southern white Unionists and negroes are the very things now most urgently required and desired by Northern radicals for their electioneering purposes. How else can they satisfy the masses of the North that the late rebellious people of the South are as bitterly rebellious as ever, and as unfit to be trusted in the Government as when Lee was pushing the columns of McClellan down the Chickahominy, or when Bragg was fulminating his proclamations in Kentucky?

In this view, the Hon. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, has prepared a full and elaborate report of his investigation of the late onslaught of the "poor whites" of Memphis upon the poor blacks of that place; and we have no doubt that as electioneering capital against Southern Rebels, Northern Copperheads, and Johnson conservatives, Mr. Washburne's report will be worked up elaborately on the stump by radical orators, from Maine to California. And the more these riot-inciting radicals South can provoke these outbreaks of Southern whites against Yankees, abolitionists, and negroes, the better they will serve the purpose of Thaddeus Stevens and his co-laborers. Their working political capital has been and must still be made up from such materials. But it is apparent, also, that from these late New Orleans riots we may look for a case to be made up for the impeachment of President Johnson. This extreme measure of radical hostility was more than once hinted at during the late session of Congress; but the experiment was suggestive of great danger in view of the approaching Congressional elections. If, however, by a general hue and cry against Andrew Johnson, as a confederate of ferocious Southern Rebels and sympathizing Northern Copperheads, these coming elections can be turned against him and a radical majority can be secured in the next Congress, then we may prepare for this threatened case of impeachment.

The Federal Constitution declares the House of Representatives "shall have the sole power of impeachment." As "old Thad" defines it, in other words, the House is the "grand inquest" for the indictment of refractory and obnoxious Federal office-holders. The Constitution further ordains that "the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments;" that when the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside;" that "no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present;" and that "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law."

Now, we know that the radicals of the present Congress have the will and the necessary majority in the House and the two-thirds required in the Senate for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. It was not expedient during the late session to move in this matter, because it might react to the advantage of President Jounson in the coming elections for the next Congress. But let the radicals get safely through this contest, and shortly after the reassembling of the existing Congress, in December, we shall doubtless hear of charges of impeachment against the President by the House.

A leading radical organ thus foreshadows the probable bill of indictment in reference to the late New Orleans riots:—"The more evidence we accumulate, the more we are convinced of the justice of the judgment that the President must be held directly responsible for all that he has done in New Orleans;" that "he engendered the spirit which broke forth in riots, murdered loyalists, and finally raised the Confederate flag;" that said riots "are the result of the President's policy in Louisiana," and a "fitting sequel to his policy in Tennessee, where the military authorities are prevented from punishing the authors of the massacre at Memphis;" that the President began his late chapter of usurpations at New Orleans, July 2, "by menacing Governor Wells, a Governor of a sovereign State;" that this lawless and despotic work "was continued by deposing him, and to make the work surer, by placing the army at the disposal of a Rebel officer." After some other specifications, the radical organ in question asks, "Do wee not see this man (President Johnson), while clamoring against usurpation, performing himself the very highest usurpation when it suits his purpose?"

Surely here are facts and charges enough, and of sufficient gravity, for a radical impeachment of the party accused. Preposterous as these accusations may be, what is the difference to the party accused if his accusers are bent upon his removal, and have the power in Congress to carry out their designs? The radicals profess to be very sanguine of carrying the approaching Congressional elections, substantially as they carried the elections of 1864. If they are successful to this extent, or even in securing a majority in the next House, there will be reason, we say, to fear the fullest developments of their revolutionary schemes with the reassembling of the present Congress in December, beginning with the impeachment of President Johnson. This, therefore, is now one of the questions to be considered by the people in view of the fast approaching fall elections for the next Congress.

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1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

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1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLK. AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards. Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4. Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all wid hs Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling. Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets. Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards. All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to H. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber 5 24 §

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA. This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866. The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction. The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages) studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—
1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.
Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, on the opening day. Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. E. B. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13t8 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH. Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. Primary Department, $60 per annum. Day Scholars per annum $100. Day Boarding Pupils $200. MADAME HERVILLY, 6 23 fmw4m Principal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 222 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. I have and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 22 tj JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, OF THE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE NEW STORE No. 704 ARCH STREET. The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be. BOWMAN & LEONARD. 5 26§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES. A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, 11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-Ware. 8 1§

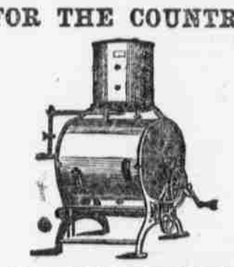
G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER WARE, Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS 5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

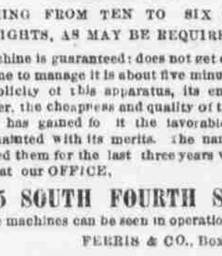


FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED. This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE, No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Where the machines can be seen in operation. FERRIS & CO., Box 1401 P. O. Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices 8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. HARPER & THOMSON, 5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

342 SOUTH STREET, DANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 3m

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milner Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a completed and well stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,800,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, 7 16 1m No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION* HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON. SAILER & STEVENSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 11 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the 23 NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

HOW VIRGINIANS TREAT FREEDMEN.

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph:—

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, August 1.

I enclose you a clipping taken from the Fredericksburg *News* of date July 31, ultimo, the object being to give your readers some idea of the garbled statements made use of to suit the vindictive prejudices of the people. I enclose you an authentic statement of the case:—

This man Keen threw a quid of tobacco out of his shop window, hitting a colored man by the name of Madison, who was, with another colored man, guilty of walking along the street. The colored man, in an angry manner, told Keen not to throw his tobacco at him. Angry words were given by both parties, and the colored man passed up the street. Keen concealed a hammer in his coat-sleeve, came out of his shop, and rapidly followed Madison some two hundred yards up the street, overtook him, and asked him what he had said to him. Madison told him that he did not want him to throw his tobacco upon him. Some words followed, whereupon Keen struck Madison upon the back part of the head, causing a wound from which the blood flowed, saturating his clothes.

Madison applied to Mayor Slaughter for a warrant to have Keen arrested. The Mayor refused him; hence the arrest by General Terry.

Keen lately came to this place from Baltimore, is a Rebel, and like many renegades that have come from the North (an editor of a certain paper, for example), who, fool-like, suppose they must perform some act of cruelty towards the negroes, in order to convince the people that they are with them in their prejudices against the blacks—ready and willing to persecute the blacks, or do any other foolish act to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of the F. F. V.'s.

The editor of the *News* says that the biter is bit. I wonder if he does not consider it a case of a *biter bit*, when a certain editor obligated himself—about the time of the breaking out of the late war—to *chew up, swallow*, and *digest* every "Yankee" that would step his foot in Fredericksburg. JUSTICE TO ALL.

From the Fredericksburg News of July 31.

KEEN'S CASE.—We fear Keen has got the "military" in "a bad box"—even if they have got him in prison. Doubtless they would be glad to release him if they could do so gracefully.

Our advice to them is to apologize to Mr. Keen, their Northern brother, for his illegal arrest, pay him liberal compensation for the time he has been their unwilling guest, and send him home free of expense, with full permission to kick the darkey on whose lying testimony they wrongfully arrested him. Then he can have his photograph sent to *Harpers*, or some other *weakly* radicals, to show how Northern men are treated by Federal soldiers in the South for punishing insolent negroes less severely than they deserve. There is not a man who has been concerned in Keen's arrest who, with the same provocation, would not have seized the first thing in reach of him, and punished the negro. With this consciousness, they must feel deliciously comfortable in meditating on his arrest and imprisonment.

Now, if Keen had only been a Confederate (as they doubtless supposed), his arrest would have suited them exactly, and they could have "photographed" the atrocious Rebel, with uplifted hammer, murdering an unoffending freedman. This beautiful 'illustration' for the *Journal of Civilization* is unfortunately spoiled by Keen's being no Confederate. Alas! alas! Let Northern 'preachers' beat three-year-old children to death for not saying their prayers, and let Boston boarding-house keepers starve nine small children, but if they come South and crack a negro's head (the hardest part of him), they are forthwith arrested and imprisoned indefinitely.

How and when is Keen's imprisonment to terminate? No magistrate here with a particle of self-respect, or an atom of true appreciation of the dignity of his office and the sanctity of his oath, can now issue a warrant for his arrest. He has been substantially tried and discharged. The negro's complaint was heard, witnesses examined, and decision given against the complainant. What more can any other magistrate do?

For every day Keen is imprisoned he can claim heavy damages. General Grant's order did not require his arrest, and is no legal defense. Altogether it is an interesting case of "the biter bit." The military have "got an elephant," and no civil magistrate will help to get him out of their cage.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE HEALTH OF CAMDEN.—The general health of Camden is usually good, but the recent advent of cholera among us has caused the necessity of an energetic work to be performed. Many places are so filthy, filled with garbage, dirt, and other disease-breeding deposits, that it is imperatively necessary the work of removal and purgation should be at once commenced and prosecuted thoroughly to completion, and the streets, alleys, and lanes cleaned and purified. Pig-pens and other nuisances should be removed, so that the virulence of the disease may be mitigated in every possible manner.

There are stagnant pools of water standing in many sections of the city which need filling up. The Board of Health and the Sanitary Committee should proceed at once to this work, for the simple sprinkling of chloride of lime, or other disinfectants in some places will do little good towards purifying the city, if these pestilential places are left unimproved or are not abated. Now is the time to go earnestly to work.

TEMPERANCE LABORS.—The friends of temperance in Camden are unusually active in their labors. They have a large field before them, and a gigantic work to perform in that field. New societies are being constantly formed, meetings held, and the provisions of the law against selling intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath strictly enforced. Many arrests of persons who have violated the law have been made, who must answer at court. It appears to be the determination of the gentlemen engaged in the work to see that the indiscriminate traffic in rum on the Sabbath shall be broken up.

FRIGHTENED.—The people residing in a small town called Catawba, near English's creek, Atlantic county, became unusually excited and alarmed in consequence of the sudden death of a Mrs. Rachael Babcock. The impression at once obtained that she died from the effects of cholera, and scarcely enough citizens could be procured to perform the necessary rites of sepulture.

CENTENARY MEETINGS.—The centenary meetings which are being held by the Methodists at various places and times in South Jersey, are of the most interesting character. At the one recently held in Absecum village, the sum of $450 was raised for local purposes, and the ceremonial exercises were highly interesting.

NEW PROJECT.—Parties in Egg Harbor City have obtained a steamboat to ply up and down the Mullica river, from that place to the several towns on the coast, and it will also occasionally run to Atlantic City. This enterprise, it is thought, will meet with all expected encouragement.

TOBACCO.—The cultivation of tobacco in Camden county is carried on to a considerable extent. The Messrs. Browning will realize about $3000 the present year from some twenty acres of ground.

—In Sweetwater, Tenn., there is a gigantic girl five years old, that weighs one hundred and thirty-five pounds. Her name is Alice Leroy Leath, and she is described as "blue-eyed, dark-haired, rosy-cheeked, quick-spoken, and of a beautiful countenance." She is the daughter of a Union soldier who was killed at Resaca.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

THE GREAT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR FRAUD—FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER SERGEANT.—William Ringgold Cooper, the young man who recently obtained $50,000 from the First National Bank on a genuine Government draft with a forged endorsement, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Sergeant on Saturday. Before the examination of witnesses was proceeded with, David Paul Brown, Esq., who represented the defendant, took occasion to complain of his client having been denied the benefit of counsel at a hearing which had taken place on the day of his arrest, and said that he understood it to be the practice of the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Valentine, to deny to prisoners heard before United States Commissioners the right which they enjoyed under the Constitution of being represented by counsel.

Mr. Valentine said in reply that he was not aware Mr. Brown had been engaged to represent the defendant, Cooper, or he would have delayed the hearing until he arrived. The gentleman had been entirely misinformed as to the practice of himself in such cases, as he was always careful to guard the interests of persons under accusation, and ever ready to accord to them all their rights. The hearing in the case of Cooper was merely to give the Commissioner an idea as to the amount of bail to ask. He thought the Government had a right to have a prisoner committed without a hearing at all, if its interests demanded it.

Mr. Brown denied this, and said that if he were present when such a wrong was attempted, he would take care that it was not done.

The Commissioner remarked that if he had known of the prisoner desiring counsel on the day of the first hearing, the case should not have gone on until he arrived.

The hearing was then proceeded with.

Morton McMichael, Jr., testified that he is Cashier of the First National Bank, and that on the 24th of July the defendant came to him in bank, and stated that he was Robert W. Allen, Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, and desired to open an account with the bank. After some conversation, being satisfied with his representations, it was agreed to receive a deposit from him in his individual capacity, and he was handed over to the receiving teller.

On the cross-examination of Mr. McMichael, he said that the draft for $50,000 which defendant deposited in the bank was a genuine paper; he could not tell how it came into his hands.

B. W. Miller, receiving teller, testified that defendant was introduced on the 24th of July by Mr. McMichael, who said that the gentleman wished to open an account, and please to take it: he took the account, and defendant handed in a package of $2000 in notes and a United States Treasury draft on the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia for $50,000. (The draft was here shown, and witness said it was the one he received.) The account was opened, a check-book was handed to defendant, and he left. The next seen of the accused was on the 26th: he was at the bank, and the money was paid to him, saw it paid out, but could not say the amount.

H. M. Lutz, paying teller at the bank, testified to the defendant coming to the bank on the 26th, and presenting a check for $52,000; remarked to him that the check was not endorsed, and he wrote the name of R. W. Allen on the back of it; witness recognized him as the man who had opened the account, and after satisfying himself that it was all right, proceeded to pay the check; witness remarked to him that he was drawing the whole deposit out, and he replied, he was not allowed to use the banks as depositories, and that he was going to place the funds in the Assistant Treasurer's hands.

Paymaster R. W. Allen testified that he is Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., stationed on the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk (draft shown); the endorsement is not mine; I have seen a forged requisition upon which the draft was issued, dated July 12, 1866.

N. B. Browne, Assistant Treasurer, testified that the draft was presented on the 26th of July; had no doubt of its genuineness; had been advised of its being issued, as is customary.

This closed the case. A second charge was then preferred against defendant, that of forging the name of J. W. Fairfield, Paymaster United States Navy, as endorser of a draft for $10,000. This draft had been presented at Adams Express office, in Baltimore, to be forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer's office in Philadelphia for collection, and had been received upon the production of papers by defendant to show that he was the person he represented himself to be. Mr. Scott, the clerk in the express office, fully identified the defendant as the personator of J. W. Fairfield. He was committed to answer the charge preferred against him.

The accused is quite a small man, and apparently not more than twenty-two or three years old. He was dressed in a coat and pants of summer material, and had on a white vest decorated with navy buttons. During the hearing he paid very little attention to the testimony, and was most of the time in conversation with a gentleman in the dress of a naval officer. We learn that Cooper was formerly employed as a clerk in Mr. Horstmann's military trimmings establishment. He afterwards obtained a situation as Purser in the navy, in which he acquired a knowledge of the manner of obtaining money on requisitions, to be used in the Purser's or Paymaster's department. The boldness with which he operated, his depositing $2000 with a draft fraudulently obtained and having upon it a forged endorsement, and his visit to the bank two days afterwards, to draw out the whole amount of the deposit in cash, shows that he is bold enough for anything. He seems to have gone to Baltimore soon after he got possession of the funds, where in the month of June $10,000 had been obtained in a manner somewhat similar, and to have made arrangements for his marriage to a young lady with whom he had been acquainted several months. The marriage had taken place in Baltimore, and the wedding party was on its way to New York city, from which the happy couple were to take passage to Europe. A state-room had been engaged in one of the steamers, and the husband no doubt fancied he should spend a very delightful honeymoon abroad. His surprise and consternation may be imagined when he was beckoned aside, at the Baltimore depot, and quietly informed that he was wanted at the Mayor's office, on a charge which he would learn all about in due time. The term of the court at which Cooper is to be tried commences on the third Monday of this month.

MATTERS CONCERNING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The ambulance belonging to the Philadelphia Engine Company has been sent to New York for the purpose of shipping to Paris, for the great exhibition.

The United States Hose Company are perfecting their arrangements for a trip to Lancaster.

The Moyamensing Hose Company are having a new carriage built in this city, to replace the one recently sold.

The Reliance Engine Company, we understand, intend visiting Brooklyn in September next.

The steamer belonging to the Spring Garden Hose Company is again in service, after being thoroughly repaired.

The carriage of the Washington Hose Company was considerably damaged last week by being overturned on its way to a fire.

A member of the Reliance Fire Company and one of the Marion Hose members were injured at the fire at Moyamensing Hall.

COLLISION ON THE DELAWARE.—On Saturday morning, about ten o'clock, as the steam ferry-boat *Atlantic* was making a trip from Cooper's Point to the ferry at Vine street wharf, a small sloop came out of a dock above Vine street and attempted to cross her bows. The engines of the *Atlantic* were reversed, and the sloop tacked, as if going up the river. The *Atlantic* was then started forward again, but the sloop most unaccountably tacked down the river, and before the ferry-boat could stop they collided. The sloop had her side stove in and considerable damage done to her rigging, while the *Atlantic* was slightly injured. There were four men on the sloop, but luckily no one was injured. The pilot of the ferry-boat did all that he possibly could to avoid the collision.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon a sad affair occurred in the Eighteenth Ward, by which a brave man lost his life in an attempt to save that of a child. Mary Agnes, aged seven years, was playing at Otis street wharf, on the Delaware, when she fell into the water. Great excitement at once prevailed, during which a man named Patrick Campbell jumped into the river to rescue the child, but in doing so lost his life, notwithstanding efforts were made to save him. The child was also drowned. The body of Campbell was soon after recovered, and taken to his residence, in Otis street, above Richmond, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. The body of the child was not recovered. Its parents reside at Tulip and Cumberland streets. This most distressing occurrence caused a great sensation in the neighborhood, and the sympathy for the unfortunate man, as well as for the child, was universal.

CLOSING OF JUNE TERM OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—A habeas corpus case was heard, in which a girl was remanded to the custody of her father, he having placed her in the House of Refuge for disobedience.

William Irwin, charged with the larceny of $200, was remanded, the witnesses swearing positively to seeing him take the money.

Thomas Elliott, convicted of rescuing a prisoner from a constable of Media, Delaware county, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to undergo six months' imprisonment.

CASE OF STABBING.—Thomas Graham was arrested on Saturday on the charge of stabbing William Ellenger, and seriously wounding him. Graham had a hearing before Alderman Pottinger, when on the oath of James Kelly, who testified that he saw defendant inflict the wound with a sheath-knife, there was a commitment to await the result of Ellenger's injuries. The stab is in the left breast. It is said that the quarrel arose out of a feud between two rival fire companies.

FINAL HEARING OF THE RIOTERS.—Before Recorder Eneu, on Saturday, Patrick Devinny, James Nulty, John Monahan, and Patrick O'Brian had a final hearing on the charge of riot and assault and battery on Officer Donnan, on the 22d day of July, at Twenty-sixth and South streets. There were no new facts brought out, and the accused, except Nulty, were held for trial; he was discharged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 24) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,	Gov. Hamilton, of Texas.
Hon. John Cessna,	Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn.
General John A. Logan.	Hon. A. W. Dodson.
Major General B. F. Butler,	Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Mas.
Hon. John W. Forney,	Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon. Thomas Marshall,	General I. W. Fisher,
General Joshua T. Owen,	General C. Albright,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,	Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com of Berks County.
F. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 12w Chairman State Committee.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. 3 5

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 mwf Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE

COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del.

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Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER,
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from a charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. B. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kelian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laffin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.

The Management respectfully announces to the public that this establishment will be closed for five nights in order to give proper rehearsal to the powerful new Scenic and National Play, entitled

BAC-A-RAT; OR, THE KNAVES OF THE PACK.

The intricate scenes of this play require the entire use of the stage, day and night, for the above-named time, in order to make preparations to render them with proper effect; therefore the theatre will be closed and

REOPENED ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 11, when will be produced, for the

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,

BACCARAT; OR, THE KNAVES OF THE PACK,

with a most powerful cast, new scenery, wardrobe, appointments, etc.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. This (Monday) EVENING, August 6, BENEFIT OF MISS EFFIE GERMON, who will appear, on this occasion, in her GREAT IMPERSONATION OF ALADDIN, as performed by her in this city for over FOURTEEN WEEKS, First night of the Oriental Pageant of ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY. By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO-NIGHT, And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best artists in the city will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 §

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN. N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, ALL SUMMER. Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer 5 24 3m Professors BILLERBAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 5 29 § UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

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"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

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Dress Goods at Reduced Prices,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM FORMER PRICES.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID VALENCIAS, AT 25 CENTS.
MIXIURES FOR TRAVELLING SUITS, AT 25, 31, 37½ CENTS.
BLACK FIGURED WHITE GROUND MOHAIRS, AT 25 CENTS.
AMERICAN CHALLI DELAINES, AT 20 CTS., TO CLOSE OUT.

A Large Assortment of Silks

Thirty per cent. lower than the present COST OF IMPORTATION.

H. STEEL & SON,

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E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.,

(ENTRANCE ON FILBERT STREET).

CLOSING OUT BALANCE OF STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, REDUCED TO 31 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINEST ORGANDIES IMPORTED, REDUCED FROM $1·00 TO 40 CENTS.
CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.
GRABIELLE HOOP SKIRTS REDUCED.
HOOP SKIRTS REDUCED TO CLOSE OUT
10 BALES OF BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, 38 CENTS TO $1 00.
20 PIECES GREY HEAVY TWILLED BATHING FLANNEL, 37 CENTS.

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ENTRANCE TO STORE ON FILBERT STREET,
8 3 3t Below Eighth

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AT

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(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),

No. 113 North NINTH Stree

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of

TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIE

Also, a large assortment of

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SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and
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The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

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PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
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PURE WHITE BAREGE SHWALS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp

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CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

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About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

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Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of

WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
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In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

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628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children

Those of *OUR OWN MAKE* are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made* and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 6

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY.

Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE..... SEVEN CENTS

EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 1m

NEW ROUTE.

Frankford and Philadelphia Railway,

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NOW OPEN THROUGH TO

FRANKFORD,
HARROWGATE,
CEDAR HILL CEMETERY

Cars running regularly on short time. (7 30 mwf6

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

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ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25, TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100, THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300, FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

8 3 PHILADELPHIA.

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HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

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These in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

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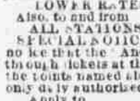

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Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATE OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only one wanting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving each pier at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 16 No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him or repairs
Captains or Agents ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" or Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 § DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURsions up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton Torresdale, and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington
Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

HO! FOR AN EXCURSION TO PENNSGROVE.—The commodious steamer EXPRESS will make an Excursion to Pennsgrove on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, August 6, 1866, leaving Arch street wharf at 1 o'clock P. M., and Meggee's wharf, Kensington, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Returning early in the evening. Refreshments on board. A Brass and String Band will accompany the boat. Fare, 50 cents. 8 4 2t

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Statement of Public Debt.

CERTAIN parties, who stand ever watchful of every opportunity to cast a suspicion on the national credit, have, within a few days, been taking exception at the failure of the Treasury Department to make public the condition of the debt on the 1st of August. The thunder has been taken away from such malcontents by the publication of the statement—and a most gratifying statement it is. Although the war has been terminated but fifteen months, and although the departments have hardly yet had time to settle up their accounts, and be enabled to dismiss their extra hands, yet the debt has already commenced to diminish. Just one year ago it had reached its maximum, standing at $2,767,255,275·86. That was its flood tide, and now it has commenced to ebb; and we anticipate that it will flow out with ever-increasing rapidity, until it once more sinks to the level which it held before the war. Within one year it has decreased $124,153,999. The falling off during the first year of one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars is no small matter. Why, at that rate, and making no allowance for the increase of speed which will naturally follow the gradual reduction, we will have it all extinguished in twenty-one years. Let us look at the various reductions in certain departments of the currency and bonds. The first noticeable fact is, that although the debt nominally stands at $2,633,000,000, yet of that $59,000,000 are non-interest bearing: hence the sum on which interest has to be paid is really but $2,189,000,000.

The reduction of the currency is steadily being carried out, as fast as it can be accomplished without the embarassment which would naturally come from a too hasty recall of the notes in circulation. The cancelling during the past three months stands:—

	Greenbacks.	*Fractional*
May 1	$415,164 318 00	$28,192 017 75
June 1	402 128.818 00	27,334,935 04
August 1	4.0,361,728 00	26,681 138 91

amounting to nearly fifteen millions in three months. The compound-interest notes, those greatest drains on our treasury, are also being got rid of as fast as possible. The statement of the rate of reduction shows:—

May 1	$167,012,141
June 1	162 012.140
August 1	156,012,140

Thus eleven millions of the most exacting of our bonds have been quietly liquidated within a quarter. Of all possible forms of obligation which a Government can place itself under, this is the most harassing. By a continual process, it grows heavier and heavier by its own weight. Like the old man of the sea, the more he struggles to bear him up, the most onerous becomes his labor. We therefore hail with peculiar satisfaction any reduction in this particular form. The difficulty of getting hold of the notes is great. A vast proportion of them are securely locked up as securities in banks, where, without yielding any good or incurring to their owner any risk, they act as a drain on the Treasury. Under the Funding law, as finally passed, banks are forbidden to keep these notes as deposits. Hence they will shortly be dragged from their resting places, and when once put in circulation will be absorbed by the Government with the utmost rapidity. The temporary loan has, within the month, been decreased $12,832,383. The gradual transmutation of the 7·30s into the 5.20s is testified to, the data for the quarter being:—

Period.	*7-30s.*	*Coin debt.*
May 1	$816 512 650	$1,188,092,841
June 1	812,221 600	1,195 825 191
August 1	798,949,850	1,212,638,441

As the Five-twenties are now at a premium, the Government can cancel the Seven-thirties to its own advantage. Since the last monthly statement the remaining certificates of indebtedness have all been absorbed. In July they stood at $43,025; but they now cease to act as witnesses of indebtedness to the people of the land. They are dead, with the "continental notes," among the currency of the past.

In the brief examination we have made, it will be seen that Secretary MCCULLOCH is quietly, and without ostentation, cancelling our debt with as much rapidity as discretion and our finances will allow. The Secretary has, so far, shown himself a most able financier, and as day by day exhibits his action in a new light, he is continually securing the confidence of our business community, and of the public at large.

Dr. Dostie—One of the Victims of the Rebel Massacre.

DR. A. P. DOSTIE, one of the victims of the late Rebel massacre in New Orleans, after lingering for several days, died, as the telegraph informs us, on the evening of the 5th instant. As the Rebel sympathizing sheets of the North have attempted to blacken the reputation of this murdered Union man, we will give a few items of his life, from which it will be seen why he is so obnoxious to disunionists generally. Those who knew him personally speak of him as a man of unimpeachable integrity and honor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in the practice of a lucrative profession as a dentist in New Orleans, and had a large circle of personal acquaintances and friends. He avowed himself a Union man, and this, too, at a time when Union men were the objects of bitter and violent persecution, and frequently of secret assassination.

After the war broke out, the Rebel General TWIGGS issued an order requiring all Union citizens to leave the city, and offering them passes to go North. Many fled clandestinely to save their property from confiscation, and themselves from violence; but DOSTIE went to TWIGGS' headquarters, boldly avowed himself an enemy to the Rebel cause, and demanded his pass to leave. It was given, but before he had gotten out of the State a mob gathered around the train with a rope, ready to hang him. He escaped through the interposition of personal friends. He went to Chicago, and remained there until General BUTLER captured New Orleans. He then returned, and immediately took a most active part on the side of the Union.

In the winter of 1863–4 he organized a Union League, a secret association, of which he was the head. It was remarkably successful, and the commanding General, on many occasions, acknowledged himself greatly indebted to him and his organization for important services.

At this time the theatres of New Orleans were under the control of Rebels, and were a sort of rallying point, where they came together to show their sympathy for the Rebel cause. They were the especial paradise of secession women, and thither they went, night after night, with flowers arranged in their hair to represent the Rebel colors. The national airs were never heard, and thus, under the very shadow of military headquarters, were nursed the sentiments of disloyalty. DOSTIE determined that all this should be changed. Accordingly, he filled the body of the leading theatre one night with members of his League, and before the performance commenced, he arose and respectfully requested that the orchestra would play the national airs. No attention was at first paid to this; but DOSTIE announced that the play could not go on until the patriotic airs had been performed. In this he was backed up by the body of the house, who set up such a clamor when the actors appeared that they were totally unable to proceed in their parts. The result was that the national airs were played, in that theatre for the first time in years, and the Rebel ladies left the house, as though a bomb-shell had burst among them. The attention of the military authorities being thus called to the subject, an order was issued requiring them to be played by the orchestra of every theatre before the performance could proceed.

Dr. DOSTIE was often warned by his friends that he would be assassinated if he remained in New Orleans; and recently he was warned by a secret vigilance committee, as were many other Union men, that he would not be permitted to live in Louisiana. But he refused to leave what he believed to be his post of duty. He was a man of fine abilities, and not long ago he made a speech that was published in pamphlet form, in which, with remarkable force and energy, he proclaimed the principles of universal liberty, and declared that the only hope of the country was in our noble and patriotic Congress.

Of course he was a marked man by the Rebels, and was one of the first victims of the murderous fury of the recent mob. He was carried out of the Convention hall almost literally shot to pieces. He was as truly a martyr to liberty as any who have ever fallen in her sacred cause.

TINKERING WITH DESPATCHES.—We always understood that when a despatch was received from the Associated Press by any paper it was to be published as sent. If any paper, had the right to so manipulate information as to alter the original as furnished, it not only deceives its readers, but places the Associated Press in a false light. The New York *World* of to-day, however, undertakes to arrange a despatch so as to suit its particular views. The agent of the Associated Press sent the following on to New York:—

COMMISSION DECLINED.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—The *Press* to-day publishes a sarcastic letter from WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, spurning his nomination as Collector of this port, and soundly abusing the President and his policy. The explanation is, that the commission to W. F. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, was misdirected, and fell into the hands of a radical Union man of the same name in this city, who could not forego the opportunity of expressing his views.

The *World* gives the following:—

A PHILADELPHIA FOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—The *Press* to-day publishes a sarcastic letter from one WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, spurning his nomination as Collector of this port, and soundly abusing the President and his policy. The explanation is, that the commission to W. F. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, was, by the blunder of a clerk, misdirected, and fell into the hands of a radical blowhard of the same name in this city, who could not forego the opportunity of expressing his views.

By publishing this despatch, it makes it appear as though the Association was guilty of the most reprehensible practices of gathering and furnishing news for party purposes. We consider such alterations as most unjust to the sender, and tending only to deceive the public.

"IN an ordinary business convention, there is merit in expedition; but where the object is the renewal of acquaintance and friendly intercourse, and the re-establishment of cordial relations among brethren who have been estranged, time must be allowed for thawing reserve and removing impediments to that "flow of soul" which is the endearing circumstance in an interchange of courtesies. Till the members have eaten, and drank, and joked together, and have become mellowed by conviviality into an easy reciprocation of good-will, it will be hardly expedient for them to enter on the discussions 'of pith and moment' which the country stands on tip-toe to hear, and awaits with listening ears."—*N. Y. World.*

—We agree with our contemporary. The only way we see to make General JOHN A. DIX come to an agreement with C. L. VALLANDIGHAM will be to get the old hero magnificently drunk. But we fear even champagne will not harmonize the conflicting interests which will animate the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.—The position of Comptroller of the Currency has been made vacant by the resignation of Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE. We see, by a special to a New York contemporary, that H. R. HULBURD, Esq., is to be appointed to the post. Mr. HULBURD has been, for several years, Deputy Comptroller, and in that position has become thoroughly versed in all the details of the office. Holding, as we do, that the Government is best served in its high offices by those who have been disciplined in a subordinate post, we hope that the statement may be true. Mr. HULBURD is an able financier, and thoroughly acquainted with the Comptrollership, and will, we doubt not, make an excellent officer.

THE DULL SUMMER—THE FALL TRADE.—The dull business period which has affected Philadelphia in so marked a manner for a number of weeks past, will soon be followed by a recurrence of our former commercial activity. The fashionable denizens of our city, who have sought relief from the cholera, the dust, sunstroke, etc., by a periodical hegira to spas and mountain summits, will soon be returning, and their exhilarated looks and refreshed minds will prove an antidote for the dull times and an incentive to trade. Very dull times are followed, generally, by an active business season, as a long peace is followed by a sanguinary war. The business this year has been particularly "stale, flat, and unprofitable." We have been in doubt as to the action of Congress on various financial measures, such as the Funding bill and the Tariff; and uncertain as to the extent and prevalence of the epidemic, and of many things besides of no less importance in their relation to commercial and financial affairs, in consequence of which there has been an unparalleled decadence in everything like trade. Our business with other and smaller cities, and in the Middle, Western, and Southern States, has decreased wonderfully, and from every locality comes the universal complaint of dulness and stagnation. To those who have had stocks on hand, and have been compelled to pay the extortionate rents demanded on business streets, this state of affairs has been most disastrous. But now that Count BISMARK'S policy has brought the European war to a speedy termination; now that the last smoke has gone forth from Congress until the coming winter; now that it seems that the Board of Health are taking *initiatory* steps to prevent the cholera, which will doubtless be anticipated by a return of cold weather, merchants look forward to a more flattering condition of affairs. The stocks of goods in the hands of country dealers are now very limited, and when financial affairs commence reviving, their supplies of goods will have to be immediately renewed. The exports from this and other metropolitan ports are steadily increasing, and soon the Western States will find it difficult to supply the rapidly increasing demand for their staples in Europe.

Moreover, we shall have in a short time now reliable and definite information of the value of the Southern cotton crop, on which various estimates have been made, some of a very flattering nature. And although the result may prove that it has not equalled expectation, there will be a harvest of cotton of sufficient magnitude to furnish the South with ready money, which will certainly, like the eddies of a stone thrown in water, spread towards us and materially affect our financial interests. Besides, there will be advantages resulting more or less to our whole population from the great influx of visitors to our city at the approaching National Convention.

AT THE SEASIDE.

Atlantic City—The Grand Operatic Concert at the Surf House—The Hop that Followed the Concert—The Sabbath that Followed the Hop—Music, Mirth, and Soberness.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 6.

Step by step—slowly, it is true, but surely—this once desolate and dreary strip of ocean shore has assumed all the characteristic features of a first-class watering-place. We need run back but a few years in our remembrance to recall the time when it was frequented only by the lounger of a day. A three-hours' ride through a barren tract of country, a breath of air that was not tainted with the smoke and dust of the city, a dip in water that was clear and pure from its very immensity, a dinner on the beach or in some rickety structure called by mere courtesy a hotel, another dip, and then back again through the wilderness to the light and life of the world;—such was the programme of a day. The programme of a week was seldom contemplated.

But the past ten years have wrought a marvellous change in the aspect of the world; and Atlantic City, though so far removed from it, has meekly followed with it. There are hotels which, inside and out, are strictly first-class—commodious and comfortable. The people who live in the great world beyond the barrenness of pines have discovered this fact, and hither they come trooping in goodly numbers, accompanied by their baggage, and nurturing the deliberate intention of remaining a week or a month. In other words, Atlantic City has become a "watering-place." It has likewise become fashionable. These two short sentences comprise the gist of the matter.

Saturday evening was marked by an event which will tend to render the place more popular and more fashionable than ever. This, as all the world by this time knows, was a grand Operatic Concert. The concert was followed by a Hop. The concert was a novelty—the hop was not, being an old institution. People come here on purpose to hop. While the sun shines they hop into the water, they hop about among the breakers, and then they hop out again. And when the sun goes down, from mere wilfulness, and prompted by a feeling of surplus energy, they hop about the parlors and dining-halls until their heads grow dizzy and their knees weak. But until Saturday afternoon, no one ever dreamed of coming through the pines to this desolate coast, for the avowed purpose of listening to *prime donne* and *tenore* who have figured on the stage of the Academy itself.

On Saturday, however, people left the city to the number of a legion or more. They sought the sea-side, not so much because it was the sea-side, as because it was the scene of the Operatic Concert. As William T. Caleb, "mine host" of the Surf House, was guilty of devising and perfecting this great innovation, the legion became his guests. Caleb, by-the-way, is a good soul. People who stop at the Surf House sometimes swear by his name, so great is his popularity. The secret of it lies just here—he has an eye to the comfort of his guests; they suffer not for want of meat or drink, not if he can help it.

So Caleb devised and arranged the operatic concert, which came off, according to promise, on Saturday evening at eight o'clock. The spacious dining-hall was full. Everybody of pretension on the island was there, notwithstanding an unpropitious fit of weather, and a hop, with attractions, elsewhere. The audience was one of the most select that was ever collected at Atlantic, and the hearty manner in which the efforts of the artists were received showed that they had the capacity and the disposition to appreciate good music.

The programme carried out on the occasion was the following:—

1. Overture from Bellini's *Norma*, by the Orchestra.
2. Aria—"Pro Peccatis"—from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*. Sung by Professor Jean Louis, of Philadelphia.
3. Abt's "Sleep Well, Dear Child." Sung by Franz Himmer, of the German Opera.
4. *Encore*—"Thou Beauteous Maiden"—Abt.
5. Grand Aria from Meyerbeer's "*Prophete*." Sung by Madame Frederici, of the German Opera.
6. *Encore*—"Lockung"—Dessauer.
7. Selection from Verdi's "*Ernani*," by the Orchestra.
8. Aria from Verdi's "*Il Traviata*." Sung by Jean Louis.
9. Tribus's "Player's Song," by Franz Himmer.
10. Repeated on *encore*.
11. Abt's "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel." Sung by Madame Frederici.
12. Repeated on *encore*.

The orchestration was furnished by the Satterlee Band, under the vigorous leadership of Herrmann. Of its merits we need not speak in this connection. The *arias* sung by Professor Louis were accompanied by the full orchestra, while the Professor himself accompanied the other singers on the piano. The reception accorded to Herr Himmer and Madame Frederici was very flattering, the artists being received on their first appearance with hearty bursts of applause. They were compelled to respond to an *encore* at the end of each *morceau* placed upon the programme. Madame Frederici was particularly happy in all her efforts. She never acquitted herself to better advantage in her great *rose* of "Marguerite," than she did on Saturday night in the new one of a popular *concertiste*.

The concert over, the hall was cleared of most of the incumbrances in the way of chairs, and E. G. Cattell, Esq., of Camden, took possession of the floor as *Directeur* of the "Hop." Here, again, the strains of the Satterlee Band came into full play. Enticing as had been the warbling trills of Frederici and the hearty notes of Himmer, this was the moment which, after all, had the most charms for many of the audience. They fell into the line of Gungl's "Promenade March" without confusion and without delay. Then they bore the comparative inactivity of a plain quadrille for the sake of the more enticing Waltz and Schottische by which it was succeeded. The "Lancers," and a gallop—Gungl's "Greetings to My Love"—filled the remainder of the first half of the programme.

An intermission of a few minutes at this point was followed by a Polka Quadrille, Redowa, Hop Waltz, and so on, until the finale was reached by Herr Herrmann's "Seashore Gallop." Then there was a light fantastic tripping that charmed the eyes and hearts of the lookers-on, as well as of the participants. This was our sole delight, for we were of the "Quaker foot." Still, we had an eye for the beauty, fame, and fashion present on the floor: and as we stood afar off in our shaded corner, we jotted down their names. Here they are, marshalled in irregular order:—

Miss Hunter, of Havana, the acknowledged belle of the evening; Mateo Quintero, lady and daughters, of Havana; Mrs. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Colonel Gamble, of Florida; the Misses Quinne, of Trenton; Colonel Germaine, United States Army; Captain Wetmore, United States Navy, and lady; Captain McLean Tilton, of the United States Marine Corps, Annapolis, and lady; and Mrs. Simpson, of Washington, D. C. The following were nearer home, being all from Philadelphia:—Charles Besson and lady, Miss Belle and Miss Georgie Jones, E. De Cernea and lady, Colonel Nelson, S. T. Souder and lady, Thomas Horner, Henry B. Potter, Alfred Cromelien, H. J. Vetterlien, Miss Garden, and A. H. Derrickson and lady.

Taking the Concert and the Hop, together or alone, they were pronounced by all frequenters of Atlantic City as being among the greatest successes of this or any previous season. Ere the clock bespoke the hour of twelve, Herr Herrman dropped his wand, and the dancers betook themselves to their several stopping places.

The Sabbath that followed was what might be called a halcyon day—cool and quiet. Such a Sabbath by the sea-side is worth a score in the city. There were religious services in all of the churches, which were filled with appreciative and comfortable audiences.

The largest crowd, composed of the representatives of all denominations, sought the Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, of which Father Crane is pastor. The music was to be the great attraction. The exercises were under the leadership of Professor Louis, who had the whole Satterlee Band to aid him. The programme included the *aria* "Pro Pecatis," from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, sung by Jean Louis; the sublime "Incarnatus" from Mozart's *Twelfth Mass*, by a well-known amateur from St. Augustine's, Philadelphia; and Schubert's "Ave Maria" as an *offertorie*, by Franz Himmer.

It being Sunday, there were not so many fresh arrivals in the morning as usual, nor did any great number of persons indulge in the customary sport of bathing. The day was therefore a quiet and orderly one—just such a day, in fact, as a Sabbath by the sea-side ought to be. In the evening, however, everybody came out of doors, the verandahs and lawns in front of the leading hotels, and the side-walks along the main street, being crowded with loungers and promenaders.

When another refreshing night had passed, hundreds awoke with the painful reflection that in a few hours the music of the great waters would be supplanted in their ears by the soul-harrowing din of the streets of a great city. The change in prospect was an unsavory one, but such are the vicissitudes of life.

OMIKRON.

Obituary.

The Ocean Telegraph tells us that the "Italian patriot Farini (Mazzini?) is dead." The query leaves us in doubt, so we append a notice of the first named, leaving the telegraph to settle the question hereafter.

CARLO LUIZI FARINI,

an Italian political writer, born at Russe, in the Papal States, October 22, 1822; he studied medicine in Bologna; became at an early age interested in liberal political movements, and was frequently banished from the Papal States. In 1848 he was appointed by Rossi Director-in-Chief of the Sanitary and Prison Department in Rome, but removed to Tuscany on the advent of Mazzini; while after the French intervention, his purpose of resuming his office was frustrated by the Papal authorities.

He then went to Turin, where he was cordially received by the Sardinian Government, and took part in the publication of the *Risongimento*. In 1850 he officiated for several months as Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, and afterwards became a member of the Council of Public Health. Still later he was a member of the Sardinian Parliament, and became conspicuous for his advocacy of liberal constitutional principles. He is known as a writer chiefly by *Il Stato Romano*, giving a history of the Roman States from 1815 to 1850. This was translated under the auspices of Mr. Gladstone, and published in London in 1859. He has also written a continuation of "Botta's History of Italy," besides many valuable papers on politics and on medical science.

A Coachman Robs His Employer to get Married.

HIS ARREST AND CONFESSION—THE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

A romantic case occurred in the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station yesterday afternoon, in which a young man of good appearance, twenty-two years of age, named William Brown, was the unfortunate subject of this paragraph. It seems that a few months ago William Brown was hired by Mr. J. B. Hoover, residing at Washington Heights, One-hundred-and-forty-first street, in the capacity of coachman. For several months William gave his employer no reason to complain of his attention to business. But alas! one day William became acquainted with a smart-looking young woman, and believing he could run a double team as well as his master, proposed at once to take his fair one for better or for worse. He was accepted, and the day was appointed for the happy ceremony. Now, William found himself rather short, and asked his master to loan him one hundred dollars to help the matter along. Mr. Hoover did not refuse exactly to loan the money, but he objected to William taking a partner, as he required his single services at the stable in the event of a horse becoming sick. However, not disheartened by the refusal, William made up his mind to marry the girl anyhow, and, in order to raise funds to defray expenses, concocted a plan whereby he contemplated obtaining a loan, and thus be enabled to carry out his matrimonial obligations. Accordingly, on the 1st of August William reported to Mr. Hoover that the stable had been broken into and three horse-blankets, together with wearing apparel, stolen therefrom. Mr. Hoover, believing the story, applied to Captain Slott, of the Thirtieth precinct, and the captain detailed Officer Tierney to investigate the affair.

The officer, on making an examination of the stable, saw that the breaking had been done from the inside. This fact William did not imagine would be so closely scrutinized by the police. Other facts were also discovered which led the officer to suspect that William was the burglar. The officer accused him, and finally took him into custody on the charge, and conveyed him to the Station House. There, after an incarceration of a few hours, he confessed his guilt, informing the officer where the property could be found. It was subsequently recovered at Tremont, Westchester county, where it had been deposited by the accused.

The foregoing statement is the substance of William's confession. He denies, however, that he intended to steal the articles, but took them merely for a short time, intending to raise a hundred dollars, and give these articles as collateral until he could repay it. The property is valued in all at $250. The prisoner was conveyed before Justice Connolly, who committed him to prison for trial.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Prince Imperial's English nurse, Miss Shaw, is coming in for a share of the universal admiration. In reply to some compliment concerning her success in bringing up the Prince, she answered, "My French may not be pure, but my love is."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

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NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made by the undersigned to the Department of Highways for a contract to pave SIXTH Street, from Somerset street to the Reading Railroad, Twenty-fifth Ward. All persons owning property on the line proposed to be paved, will make known any objection to the Department of Highways on or before 12 o'clock THURSDAY, 23d day of August. The whole distance to be paved is 2300 feet.

The following named persons have signed an agreement with the undersigned to do the work:—John Gemper Sixth street, 120 feet; F. T. Burnett, do., 100 feet; Martin Borsheli, 64 feet; John Dobger, 36 feet; Charles Fuhr 50 feet; Gottlib Mauz 125 feet; H. Loesch, 2?9 feet; Manuel Quirg 75 feet; John Sailor, 90 feet; Samuel C. Bunting, 18 feet.

8 6 3t S. A. MILLER, Contractor.

UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A Special Meeting of the Union City Executive Committee will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, August 7 at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of William K. Hopkins, LIBRARY Street, below Fifth.

Punctual attendance is requested.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
R. T. GILL, } 1t*

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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his dwelling, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 463, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos 1497, 99 100; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 15 1m5u* CASPER HEFT.

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, favoring the propriety of a change in the Representation of said District, will be held at Green Hill Hall, corner SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, August 6th, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

8 4 2t* A. J. BENNERSHOTZ, Secretary.

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2it

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

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Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

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LORING,
1t PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

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NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me of the following described deserters, or $30 for each or either of the same:—

HARRISON WALTERS, born in Philadelphia, Pa., age 25, grey eyes, brown hair, ruddy complexion, 5 feet 8½ inches high, and by occupation when enlisted a soldier. Enlisted June 19, 1866, at Philadelphia, Pa. Stated that he resided at No. 127 Onas street. Deserted July 11, 1866.

JAMES H. GIBSON, born in Washington, Georgia, age 23, grey eyes, light hair, sallow complexion, 5 feet 11 inches high, and by occupation a soldier. Enlisted July 11, 1866. Deserted July 25, 1866. Stated that he resided at No. 1814 West street.

CHARLES L. DERR, born in Philadelphia, Pa., age 20, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, and by occupation a soldier. Enlisted July 24, 1866. Deserted July 31, 1866. Stated that he resided at No. 912 N. Fifth street.

J. MIX,
Captain 2d U. S. Cavalry, R. O.,
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"OILY GAMMON."

How Oil Stocks were Put upon the Market—How Promises were Broken and Hopes Blasted—The Tribulations of the Small Speculators—An Inside View.

The oil excitement that so violently affected the entire community in 1864 and 1865 has, as our readers are aware, completely abated, and become a thing of the past. Oil stocks and oil lands no more occupy the prominence in the business and speculative world that they then usurped, to the exclusion of better and more reliable interests. But after the storm came the calm. The flood had left its traces behind. Crushed hopes and ruined fortunes mark d its ebbing; and the interval of quiet that has followed, and the review of the situation it has produced, has bred in many the desire to avenge disappointment upon those most prominent in organizing and encouraging the hopes that proved so delusive. The fact is patent that the prevalent excitement was taken advantage of by unscrupulous parties, who hesitated not at any assertion or statement, no matter how extravagant or fraudulent, that would aid their enterprise. Equally true it is that others of honest purpose and intention were induced by the glowing prospect of the sudden acquisition of wealth to lend their names to organizations, and active assistance to their management, whose territory has proved to be worthless, and whose only success has been in wasting in unprofitable and useless development the subscriptions of too confident stockholders.

Now, however, that the season of calm reflection has returned, trouble is beginning to assume formidable shape for all these, the honest as well as the fraudulent Those who then, relying on the glowing statements of the prospectus and the advertisement contribu ed their money, now realizing the fact that it has departed from them forever, are scanning more attentively the promises that were made to the ear only to be broken to the hope. Sober consideration has sought legal advice and enlisted its aid; and the result is seen in the numerous criminal prosecutions that have been instituted, and which are now engrossing the attention of our Court of Quarter Sessions, and in the invoking of the milder but equally effective aid of a Court of Equity. One of these latter cases we design to make a note of.

In the Supreme Court a bill in equity has recently been filed by certain stockholders of one of our numerous oil and mining companies against several well-known and prominent citizens, who were chief organizers, promoters, and managers of the Company. It will be seen by the abstract of the bill which we give, that the charges made are of the most serious character. Fraud, and conspiracy to cheat and defraud, are boldly and solemnly asserted. Until, therefore, the answer of the defendants is made, it is but right that names should be suppressed. But the general allegations of the bill fit so closely the case of other companies that have been shown to have been frauds upon the community, that, as a matter of public interest, we have made the following abstract:—

It is averred that two of the defendants, and others, whom they induced to give their names for that purpose, having associated themselves together to form an oil and mining company, did, at a meeting of said corporators, held pursuant to notice, they being the controlling parties, cause and procure themselves to be elected President and Treasurer of the Company. Subsequently the necessary certificate and affidavits for the obtaining of a charter were prepared and recorded, and a charter obtained. During all this time, and even prior thereto, it is averred the defendants were soliciting and receiving subscriptions to the stock of the Company, which at length was subscribed for to the amount of 125,000 shares, at one dollar per share, in all $125 000. In order to obtain these subscriptions, a prospectus was issued, which, in the most flattering terms and positive statements, set forth the mutuality of interest of all the subscribers to the stock; that the estates of the Company, instead of being burdened with an exorbitant profit, exacted by a few lucky originals, were deeded in fee, direct from the first owners, to the stockholders of the Company; and that, from the rich character of these lands, there would certainly be derived an immense profit to the stockholders. The prospectus was published also in the public newspapers. But it is averred that these statements were not confined to advertisements alone, but that from day to day the defendants, at their office and elsewhere, continued to assert to all whom they met verbally to the same effect; and at later dates, when subscriptions began to flag, that other advertisements were published asserting that the developments on the Company's estates pointed to the existence of other rich and immensely valuable minerals, which had been examined by competent chemists and pronounced to be of rare purity, and which discovery added new wealth to the Company It is averred that all these statements were wholly false, and that complainants and others, misled by but relying upon them, and the character of those whose names were subscribed thereto, subscribed to a very large number of shares respectively, and paid one dollar for each share, until the one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or the larger part thereof, had actually been paid into the treasury of the Company.

The complainants' bill, after setting forth these statements, charges that the defendants, in view of a successful result both in the formation of the Company and the subscription to its stock, fraudulently combining and conspiring, had contrived a fraudulent scheme to take advantage of the excitement prevailing in reference to lands in certain localities, containing or supposed to contain oil, and the avidity with which persons of all classes subscribed, without even seeing the lands or examining the titles to them, relying solely on the honesty, business capacity, or shrewdness of the projectors. This scheme was, as is charged in the bill, to obtain title-deeds which should falsely recite enormous considerations as having been paid to the original owners, and which titles should pass by conveyances to one of the defendants, and should by other deeds be conveyed by him to the Company, reciting the same consideration, so that it should appear that he simply took them without profit as a trustee for the Company during the delay incident to its organization, when in truth and in fact it was the defendants' intention that these tracts should be some valueless or pretended tracts, for which but little money should be paid, and the said title-deeds and recitals therein should be collusive and pretended deeds and recitals, costing them very small sums of money, so that they, controlling the Company, should convey the lands to it for the fictitious price, under pretense of paying the same to the original owners, but in fact put it in their own pockets.

In pursuance of this scheme, the bill charges that the defendants procured conveyances from certain parties of lands in this and an adjoining State, for the alleged consideration in the aggregate of over eighty thousand dollars—which conveyances were all taken in the name of the defendants. Instead of the consideration being as alleged, however, the bill charges that less than twelve thousand dollars was paid to the said original owners. These properties were subsequently conveyed to the Company, and for the full amount of the considerations recited in the deeds; so that, as complainants charge, the defendants realized a fraudulent profit of at least seventy-five thousand dollars. During all this time, the bill charges that the defendants were constantly representing to persons, whom they thereby induced to buy stock, that these bonds were purchased for the Company from the original owners at the said pretended prices; and that they, the defendants, made no profit whatever which the general stockholders did not make.

The bill further charges that certain of the land was and is wholly unfit for the purpose for which it was required, and is now nearly, if not quite, worthless; that certain other tracts alleged to contain 2000 acres cannot be found or located, and the title is a fraudulent and pretended title; and that the whole were bought in the most careless and reckless manner, the main design being the carrying on of the fraud described. During all this time the Company, its management and affairs, have been wholly under defendants' control. The complainants charge positively that it was by reason of these prospectuses, publications, and statements that they were induced to subscribe for the stock, and pay for the same; that it is now worthless, or nearly so; that they have demanded a return of the money paid by them, but the defendants refuse. They, therefore, ask equitable relief, as follows:—

1. That the articles of association, charter, purchases of lands, meetings, votes, resolutions, and all other steps in the organization of the Company may be decreed to be, so far as the complainants and all others in a like position are concerned, a fraud and a nullity.

2. That the defendants may be decreed to refund or repay what complainants were induced to pay for the stock, with interest

3. That defendants may be enjoined from making any disposition of the property of the Company, but that the same may be held or retained as security for the money obtained from complainants and other parties.

The above comprises substantially the averments of the bill. When the answers are filed, we will endeavor to give an abstract of them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

MAN STABBED DANGEROUSLY.—About 9 o'clock last night Thomas Gallagher was stabbed by Thomas Summers, in the neighborhood of Gray's lane and Marshall's road. It seems that they had been visiting at a house in that locality, the owners and occupants of which had left the city for a watering place, leaving the premises in charge of three women servants. Thomas Gallagher went to the house to court one of the girls yesterday and Summers and his wife went also to pay a visit, and stayed all day. In the evening they got into a quarrel, and Summers stabbed Gallagher two or three times in the abdomen. The news of the affray did not reach the Station House until after 1 o'clock this morning, and Summers made good his escape in the meantime Gallagher was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.—There will be a meeting of the delegates of the First Congressional District this evening, to elect delegates to the National Convention of the 14th instant, at No. 322 South street.

There will be a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward National Union Johnson Club this evening, at the Indian Chief, Frankford road, below Cumberland street.

There will be a meeting of the Brickmakers of the city and county of Philadelphia this evening, at the house of Paul Savage, S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Carpenter streets.

A meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union will be held this evening, for the collection of dues, N. W. corner Fifth and Prune streets.

AN EXEMPLARY OFFICIAL.—The following are the collections made by John H. Taggart, late Revenue Collector for the First District, from November 18, 1865, to August 3, 1866, inclusive:—

November	$418,433 01
December	449 406 08
January	373 619 01
February	382,279 83
March	348 217 68
April	356 509 27
May	465 788 51
June	426 368 14
July	487 494 73
August	81,304 73
	$3,730 420 79

ASSAULT WITH A CLUB.—For some time past, Lewis Mutch and George Heitzler, two Germans, living back of Main street, Chesnut Hill, have been at loggerheads. About 11 o'clock, Saturday night, Heitzler, while on his way home, stopped at a lager beer saloon and took a glass of lager, and saw Mutch in the saloon, but no words passed between them. On his way home from the saloon, however, as he was passing a lonely spot in the road, Mutch, who had slipped out and armed himself with a heavy club, sprung out and knocked him down, and beat him in a fearful manner. He managed to escape, however and, giving the alarm, Mutch was soon arrested, and after a hearing this morning, before Alderman [illegible] to answer.

THE LATE REVENUE COLLECTOR has discharged the onerous and important duties devolving upon him with praiseworthy, and, we might say, almost unexampled energy. In his too short term of office he has collected revenues to the amount or nearly four millions of dollars, *without the loss of one cent to the Government.* Such an extraordinary instance of official probity and disinterested zeal has seldom exhibited itself in the public annals. Now, in these times of political tricksters and partisan knaves and sharpers, his conduct is especially worthy of record.

CHILD ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—The little daughter of Mr. Hoffer, residing at No. 731 Charlotte street, while on a visit to Germantown yesterday met with a distressing accident from a pistol in the hands of a little boy, only six years old It appears that the boy had found the loaded pistol among some plaything, and while trifling with it, it was discharged, and the load of small shot took effect in the face of Mr. Hoffer's little girl, who is only six years old. She was taken to her home in a very critical condition.

STEALING RAIMENT.—A man named David Walsh was arrested early this morning for the larceny of one hundred dollars' worth of clothing. He lived with a German family named Beaver. About 11 45 o'clock last night some one of the family heard him go up-stairs and rummage about in a very suspicious manner, and then go down again. Mr Beaver followed him, when he was found with the clothing in his possession. He attempted to escape, but was arrested by Officer Hellerty. He was committed by Alderman Lutz in default of $1000 bail.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON AN OFFICER.—Daniel McCarty, while in the tavern corner of Callowhill and Water streets, became very unruly from the effects of drink, and was ordered out. He then made an assault on the woman keeping the house, and commenced to break the furniture. An officer was called in to assist in putting him out, when he turned on the officer and made a violent assault upon him. He had a hearing before Alderman Beeaner, who held him in $1000 for a further hearing.

ROBBING A STORE.—L. Helmbold was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing the money-drawer of the store No. 122 South Eleventh street, occupied by Charles E Kelley as a furnishing store, of $210 in money and a gold watch. He mbold and some friends of his went to the store, and during the absence of Mr. Kelley perpetrated the theft. Both the money and watch were found on his person. He was held in $2000 bail by Alderman Godbou.

IN TOWN.—Hon. O. H. Browning, the Chairman of the Johnson National Union Executive Committee, and other distinguished members of the same, have arrived in the city, and are stopping at the Continental Hotel, and will be prepared to transact business appertaining to the National Convention to-morrow. A number of delegates from a distance have also arrived, and many more may be expected during the coming week.

STOLEN HARNESS.—Last night the establishment of Mr. Newhall, who has a carriage factory on Schoolhouse lane, at Ridge avenue, in the Twenty-first Ward, was entered and a valuable set of single harness, valued at $75, was taken. Some negroes were seen prowling around the place about the time, and suspicion rests on them; but as yet no arrests have been made.

ARSON.—Martha Williams was arrested on Saturday, charged with setting fire to the bedclothing and furniture of a room in No. 403 N. Front street When the fire was discovered the room was all in a blaze, but was soon out out. Martha was found in the next room at the time in a state of intoxication. She was committed by Alderman Becker to answer.

LARCENY.—Edward Jones was arrested this morning, charged with the larceny of a watch and $195 in money. He boarded at No. 428 North Eighteenth street, with a Mrs. Preston, and last night he was put in a room where a gentleman named N. K. Evans was sleeping.

Early this morning he got up, and going down stairs, went out. A young man, the son of Mrs. Preston, saw him going out, and going up to Mr Evans', ran up to see if all was right, and found that Jones had stolen $195 that was in a pocket-book, and also a watch from under Mr. Evans' pillow Jones escaped at the time, but his description was given to an officer, who arrested him at Market street wharf just as he was preparing to cross over to Camden. When arrested he had all his plunder on his person. He was held in $1500 bail by Alderman Godbou to answer.

FURTHER HEARING IN THE CASE OF CHARLES MOORE, FOR COUNTERFEITING.—The assistant of Captain Franklin, being sworn, said—I am connected with the Treasury Department, secret service; am connected with Mr. Franklin; know the defendant, Charles Moore; I first knew him under the name of Davidson; I purchased the money I hold in my hand from him on the 2d of June, 1866: I marked it; I made the purchase on Brown street in a house; there are eight fifty-cent notes.

Cross-examined—I was first employed by the Treasury Department on June 1, 1866; I received my appointment from Mr. Franklin; I hold no commission; I act by authority of Mr. Franklin; I have a stated salary of $3 a day; purchased money between Tenth and Thirteenth, on Brown street. Held by Commissioner Hibler in $2500.

HEARING OF THE CASE OF SAMUEL STEWART.—Captain S. D. Franklin's assistant being sworn, said—I know defendant, Samuel Stewart; I have purchased this money I hold in my hand from him on the third day of July, at No. 1224 Girard avenue, where he lives; I took the cars and went to where Mr. Franklin lives and gave the money to him; the notes are five ten dollar bills

My name was marked on the notes on the 31 of July, between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.; I got the notes between 7 and 8 P. M.; I marked them in Mr. Franklin's house; no one was present; in Mr. Stewart's house there may have been one man with whom I was not acquainted.

Held by United States Commissioner Hibler in $5000.

NUISANCES.—Now that the cholera shows symptoms of spreading, every effort should be made to keep the city in as wholesome a condition as possible. On Nicetown lane, near Second street, there are three establishments, two of them for boiling horse flesh and one bone-boiling place, that infect the whole neighborhood with their pestilential stench. They have been reported to the Mayor as nuisances and should be suppressed out of regard for the health of the city.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Every now and then the police make a descent on these wretched places. Last Saturday morning Daniel Kerr and Catharine Kerr, who, for some time, have kept a house of notorious bad character at No. 629 Barclay street, had a visitation from the police, and at a preliminary hearing before Recorder Kneu were held in $1000 bail, to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND RESCUING A PRISONER.—A pugnacious individual, named Michael McCluskey, a native of the Emerald Isle, was before Alderman Fitch, charged with the above offense. He made a violent attempt to rescue a prisoner at Sixteenth and Thompson streets, yesterday. He was held in $1000 to answer.

ARSON.—William Van Fleck was arrested on the above charge at his residence, No. 918 N. Third street. At a preliminary hearing before Recorder Kneu he was held in $1500 to appear again, when more evidence can be brought forward.

CHOLERA.—There have been reported to the Board of Health fifteen cases since our report of Saturday. Of these, three cases were fatal.

HORSE BEEF—

In France there is a strong belief
In the rare merits of horse beef;
And, it we grow
In nature like to what we eat,
Such fare should make us strong and fleet,
To prance, or gallop, through the street;
But then, you know,
If "horse play" we should all pursue,
Strong clothing must our frames indue,
And none but Bennett's make would do!

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IN CHINA, physicians are paid by their patients while they are well, and the pay ceases when the patient is sick. The doctors of the flowery empire would do well to provide themselves with *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*—they would find that their list of non-paying patients would become small by degrees and beautifully less. A cunning people are these Celestials, and we doubt not they will take the hint. Our Tonic will benefit them more than their teas will benefit us. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM by the Atlantic Cable, from the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor McMichael of Philadelphia:—

SOMERSET HOUSE, Aug. 2, '66.—The Lord Mayor would be pleased to see you and your suite here next Lord Mayor's day, Nov. 5, '66.

(Signed) ROMANE,
Lord Mayor of London.

To the Mayor of Philadelphia

[ANSWER.]

Will be unable myself to come, but will send on my suit, the Linen one I got of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental.

(Signed), MORTON.
Lord Mayor of Philadelphia.

WE SERIOUSLY ADVISE every one to keep "Needle's Camphor Troches" at hand. We hear, on every hand their wonderful curative powers spoken of. They are for sale by our best Druggists, and made by C. H. Needles, at Twelfth and Race. Cholera may not be cured by them, but these potent little Troches control the premonitory symptoms

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Pain Killer is having so large a sale in this city. We have every reason for believing it to be an almost never-failing cure for pain, and as such, is a medicine no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot.*

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

NONE BUT A MOTHER knows with what solicitude with what deep anxiety a mother regards the health of her babe. To such we would say, that in all cases of teething, summer complaints, looseness of the bowels, etc., they will find *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP* the only preparation which will give certain and speedy relief. No mother should be without a bottle. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

THE PEOPLE have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES for Photographs of all styles. Don't forget to call at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. You will find there what you desire, superior pictures.

SWEET OPPONAX!—Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GILHENS—SHAW.—On the 2d instant, by the Rev J. F. Brown, D. D., Mr. CALEB E. GILHENS, of Camden county, to Miss PHŒBE A. SHAW, of Millville, N. J.

GOLDY—GLADING.—On the 26th of July, by the Rev. John P. Lundy Mr. D. HARRY GOLDY to Miss EMMA GLADING, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

BARKLEY.—On the 5th instant, Mrs JANE BARKLEY, in the 69th year of her age, wife of John Barkley

Funeral in Trenton, N. J., from the residence of her son, Samuel N. Barkley, No 18 West Washington street, on Wednesday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock.

BINKERT.—On the evening of the 4th instant, at Frankford, JOHN BINKERT, aged 66 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence at Frankford, above the Odd Fellows' Hall, on next Thursday afternoon, August 9, at 3 o'clock; also Wildey Lodge, No. 14, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general; and Robert Blum Lodge, No. 3, B. of G. B.; also the Beneficial Society of Frankford, Whitehall, and Bridesburg are invited to attend his funeral.

HESS.—On the 5th instant, after a long but severe illness, Mrs. HENRIETTA, wife of John Hess, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George Hess, S. E. corner of Marlborough and Wildey streets, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JARVIS.—On Sunday, the 5th instant, JOHN M., son of John and Eleanor Jarvis, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the West Philadelphia Hose and Steam Fire Company, and the members of the Fire Department in general, also the workmen of Nelson Gavitt's machine shop, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 3621 Oak street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Asbury Vault.

PEARSON.—On the 3d instant ELIZABETH, widow of Samuel S. Pearson, and daughter of Samuel Penrose, deceased.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 722 Swanson street on Wednesday afternoon the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

PETERSON.—At Smyrna, Delaware, on the 5th inst., HOWARD CLOAK, son of J. Howard and Carrie E. Peterson, aged 10 months.

The family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 204 Mount Vernon street, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TOURISON.—On the 4th instant, Captain ASHTON S. TOURISON.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hiram Lodge, No. 81, A. Y. M.; Mount Airy Lodge, No. 215, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 18, I. O. of O. F.; the members of the Scott Legion, Hope Hose, and Mount Airy Engine, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5709 Germantown avenue, on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. To proceed to St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Shannonsville.

THE PATENT STAIR-ROD EYES ARE especially adapted to those stairways which, being closed at the side, will not permit a stair-rod to be slipped over the ordinary button or eyes. For sale, with Rods and Eyes of the usual kind, at

TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRING A PAIR OF DULL SCISSORS ALONG with you and have them sharpened, that you may see the manner of using and the good results of the Patent Scis or Sharpeners. One should be in every lady's work-basket. For sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STEWED FRUITS AND SAUCES, PACKED and lumpy flour, etc., etc., if passed through the Eureka Sifter, are made as smooth, fluffy, and light as the most fastidious housekeeper could wish. Sold by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to! 8 3½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

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S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
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JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7s

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD

Has the honor to announce that the

GRAND ELITE BALL

OF THE SEASON, WILL TAKE PLACE

ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 11,

AT THE

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

Particulars in future advertisements. 8 6 3t

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" **Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" **Crying**-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	" **Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
5,	" **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" **Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	25
7,	" **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	" **Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" **Suppressed**, or painful Periods	25
12,	" **Whites**, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" **Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	" **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" **Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17,	" **Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" **Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" **Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21,	" **Asthma**, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" **Ear Discharges**, impaired Hearing	50
23,	" **Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" **General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" **Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" **Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding	50
27,	" **Kidney-Disease**, Gravel	50
28,	" **Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	" **Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30,	" **Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed	50
31,	" **Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32,	" **Sufferings** at change of life	1.00
33,	" **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	" **Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated.* They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and matron in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases of which they are subject Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life" It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf5rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

COLD IN HE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

DR. SEELYE'S

BRONCHIAL SYRUP!

An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
7 9 mwf6w rp No. 232 North SECOND Street.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is deliciously perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 9.

Freight taken on accommodating terms Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
8 6 3t No 132 South WHARVES

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 20 South SEVENTH street. 2 1m

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS FROM HAYTI.

FIRE AT WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From Hayti.

BOSTON, August 6.—A mercantile letter dated Port au-Prince, July 13, states that the recent insurrection at Gonaives has been entirely suppressed by the Government, and the town given up to the regular authorities.

The troops of President Geffrard marched from St. Marco to Gonaives, which town they surrounded, and acting in conjunction with the gunboat *Galatea* compelled the insurgents to surrender. A free pardon would be extended to all except three members of the Provisional Government.

Destructive Fire in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 6.—Edward Harris Woollen Mill, No. 4, in Woonsocket, took fire in the carding room at 10 o'clock this morning, and burned till 11 o'clock. The operatives were compelled to save themselves by jumping from the windows, and many were hurt. The walls were not much damaged. The loss was pretty heavy.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The Bank Statement for the week ending on Saturday shows

An increase of Loans	$198 643
An decrease of Specie	252,640
An increase of Circulation	66 548
An decrease of Deposits	426,221
A decrease of Legal tenders	471,735

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton dull and declining; uplands at 36c.; Orleans, 37½c. Flour dull and partially 10c. lower; State, $5 90@9 40; Ohio, $8@11 40; Western, $5 50@8 40; Southern declining, sales of 290 barrels at $9 30@15; Canada nominal. Wheat dull, inferior declined 2@3c. Corn declining; sales of 60,000 bushels at 79c Beef quiet Pork steady, at $31@31 50 for Mess Lard quiet Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 4—Stocks are steady Chicago and Rock Island 104; Cumberland preferred, 47½; Illinois Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 104½; Reading, 111; Hudson River, 122½; Erie, 68; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56½; United States Coupons, 1862, 108; de 1864, 106; Ten-forties 99½; Treasury 7-30s, 104½@104¾; Gold, 147; Sterling Exchange quiet at 9½.

BALTIMORE, August 6—Flour steady. Wheat active and firm. White Corn firm at $1 10; yellow dull at 96c Heavy receipts of Oats; sales at 43@44c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork $33 50 Refining Sugar dull at 10½@11c. Coffee firm; Rio, 15½@19½c in gold. Whisky steady.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Sch Nav 6s 82	81½	100 sh New Creek	60
$200 Phil. 6s, man	98½	100 sh Ph & R	32½
$1300 do	98½	200 sh do	32½
$1500 U S 5-20s 65	106	100 sh Cata pf	37½
100 sh Susq Can	15½	100 sh N Y & M'd	5½
7 sh Penn R	57½	100 sh Reading R R	55½
30 sh do	57½	100 sh do	55½
20 sh do	57½	100 sh do	55½
10 sh do	57½	200 sh do b15	55½
6 sh Ca & A	85	wn 124½	14 sh Leh Val	65

SECOND BOARD

$2000 U S 7 30s June	104½	100 sh Cata pf	b30 37½
100 sh Reading	55½	100 sh do	37½
100 sh do	55½	100 sh do	37½
100 sh do	55½	280 sh N Central	46½
300 sh do	55½

HUMAN HAIR.

WIGS, WATERFALLS, RATS, MICE, CURLS, FRONTS, ETC.—HOW THEY ARE MADE, AND ALL ABOUT THEM.

A fine head of hair is a good thing to have. Most people prefer to wear that which grows spontaneously upon their own heads to that cultivated by anybody else. But the desires and preferences of mortal men and women are not always consulted by Dame Na ure, and among the many trials to which she subjects us, the loss of our hair is not the least. What nature denies us art must supply—hence wig-makers. If, however, the demand for human hair was confined to the covering up of bald heads alone, artists in hair would be few in number. Fashion comes to their rescue, and by decreeing that no lady's toilette is complete unless she has a wad of someoody's else hair mixed with her own, saves the artist from starvation.

We had supposed for the past few years—or since waterfalls, curls, fronts, and all the long list of insects and vermin for ladies' wear became popular—that ladies monopolized, comparatively speaking, the human hair business. Investigation, however, convinces us that they have not got a great deal the advantage of us, and that gentlemen are given to wearing deceptive heads as well as the opposite sex. In fact, the consumption of imported hair by the two sexes is not far from equal, or, at a liberal estimate, as five to three.

The importation of human hair to this country involves the expenditure of upwards of one million dollars per annum. There are not over half a dozen large importers in the country, and of these the majority conduct business in this city. They purchase from the manufacturers in France and Germany. The human hair of commerce is obtained from France, Germany, and Belgium principally. Peddlers in those countries go from one town to another and purchase from the peasant girls their superfluous hair, paying them in peddlers' goods a trifling sum.

These peddlers are well known in their particular districts, and their coming is anxiously looked for by the maidens with whom they trade. These women, all of whom are hard workers in the house or in the field, are glad to obtain a few articles of finery for the covered locks which to them are an incumbrance. The peddler cuts the hair himself, leaving to the peasant girl her front locks. These she brushes back behind her ears and twists in a knot at the back of her head, the shorn spots being covered by those bewitching little caps which break the hearts of artists and penetrate the souls of poets. The peddler having gone through his district and gathered his crop, the yield varying from four or five ounces to a pound of hair per head, hastens to one of the large cities where he disposes of his harvest, the girls, shaven and shorn taking themselves to the work of the fields.

What a maiden thus disposes of for a few trinkets of the value of one or two dollars, the peddler sells to the manufacturer for eight or ten. The hair has now to go through a series of difficult as well as dexterous manipulations before it is ready for market. It is first washed in chemical solutions to cleanse it from all impurities, and remove the oil which is natural to it. This operation kills the hair, but its growing color. It is then carefully does not change its sorted into various lengths, which is done by means of brushes. The hair is sorted from the tips always, and can be done with great rapidity by the dexterous fingers of the workmen. A young lady's head will yield hair of two, three, or four colors, according to the degree of exposure it has undergone, and lengths of from two to forty inches. These lengths and colors are made up in uniform bunches, and shipped to the large dealers.

The dealers become so expert in handling hair that they are enabled from the color and smell of the hair to tell what part of the country it comes from, and in some instances the exact town and family. Spain, France, and Italy furnish the market with black and dark brown hair; the southern and middle portions of Germany supply light brown and chesnut; Sweden the blonde, and Scotland the red. White hair is found wherever old people exist, and is the most expensive of all varieties. White hair, from thirty to forty inches in length, is worth $20 per ounce at the manufacturer's. Other lengths are proportionably valuable. Blonde, or sandy hair ranks next in point of value, but is closely followed by the red. Indeed, for a short time, when red heads were fashionable, locks of a sanguinary hue rivalled white in the matter of cost and scarcity. Of brown hair there is a greater supply than any other color. Black is to be found in large quantities, and the cost of the two latter colors is consequently less than any of the others.

Turkey demands the longest hair in the market, and Russia the greatest quantity. France consumes an immense quantity, owing to the fact that it is cheaper there than anywhere else, and also for the reason that a greater degree of skill in dressing it is found there than anywhere else. In Paris, to a population of one million and a half, there are upwards of 3000 hairdressers, all of whom are also manufacturers of head-ornaments. America pays the highest price for her hair, owing to the duties imposed. The tax on the unmanufactured hair is 30 per cent.; on ready-made goods, 40 per cent.; and on goods manufactured with silk, 60 per cent. The prices of manufactured goods depend upon the length of the hair.

Manufactured goods are those articles known as "fronts," or any contrivance designed to cover a lady's baldness. These require a great amount of labor, each and every hair being woven through a piece of white silk. This is done mostly by ladies in Paris, where their labor costs but a trifle. For this reason this class of hair-work is nearly all imported. In the manufacture of waterfalls, rats, mice, and other arrangements for the adornment of ladies' heads, America can do as well as France. These articles have always been a mystery to gentlemen, but anybody can make them, when they know how. They are made of hair "weft" rolled round a wad of cotton. To make the "weft" you set two little upright sticks on a table; then you stretch three black threads from one to the other; then you take a little lock of long hair, and run it under one thread, over another, then under, then over, then make a half-hitch, haul it taut, and make all fast; then you take another little lock, and do the over and under business same as before, and keep doing it till you get about six inches of it, and that's "weft."

Then to make the waterfall, you take a bag—any size is fashionable—fill it with hair that can't be used anywhere else, then wind your weft outside of it, tucking the ends into the bag; then you cover the whole thing with a small fish-net, and sprinkle on a few beads and spangles, and that's a waterfall. Anybody can make them—rats and mice are made the same way, only a little different. Usually, however, the e animals consist of a cotton wad, which the ladies work into their own hair when they want to put it out. When their hair is very thin they have to get the wads covered with some one else's hair. Rolls and coils are also made of weft, wrapped around cotton wads. A lady's head-gear may cost from $5 to $100, according to the color and quantity of hair, and the amount of work required in preparing it.

The hair-work for gentlemen requires more skill, and is, consequently, more expensive than that for ladies. A wig is a very difficult thing to make. First, an accurate measurement is taken of the bald place designed to be covered. Then the silk or netting, or whatever substance is to form the foundation of the wig, is cut in accordance with the measurement, and sewed upon a block, which block is shaped something like the head of a man. Then several pieces of watch-spring are neatly sewed upon the silk, the springs being bent to the form of the block, and designed to secure the wig to the man's head. A girl then takes the pattern, and works into the foundation the hair designed for the wig. With a tool which seems a cross between a shoemaker's crooked awl and a bodkin, the girl ties in the hair. The tool is pushed through the foundation, seizes two or three hairs from the girl's fingers, ties a slip knot in them, and then straightens them out. This is repeated until the foundation is covered with hair. Greater care is taken, however, in producing the "part" in the hair of the wig. An open piece of very fine netting is set in for the "part," and through each little hole a single hair is drawn, and fastened so that it will lie either way. This is considered the acme of wig-making, to produce the "part" so that it will look natural. Great improvements have lately been made in the manufacture of wigs, and a man can now get one which will weigh from one to two ounces, and which will never get out of place on the head. A wig costs from $18 to $75, and will seldom ever last over one year. The hair usually loses its color before the foundation wears out. The difference in the vitality of individuals clings to their hair after it is cut off.

A wig will generally contain hair which has been taken from the heads of three or four different individuals, and after a little wear the owner of the wig will find that his hair is fading out unevenly, and his head becoming streaked with a variety of hues. One variety of wig, considered the best, and which is certainly the lightest, is made on a foundation composed entirely of hair, woven into netting. A wig of this kind, while it will require two ounces of hair to make it, will weigh but an ounce and a half when completed. This is owing to the great quantity of material wasted in handling short hair. Ornamental hair-work belongs more particularly to the jewelry business, or may be classed as a specialty of that business, and is not done by those artists who make head decorations. Many pieces of ornamental work are made to order from the hair of some person dear to the individual ordering it.

The hair is first cleansed from all impurities and then waxed. It being in a bunch, a weight is attached to one end of the bunch. To the other end of each hair weights are also fastened. The workman, sitting at a bench with a hole in the centre, drops the end of a bunch through the hole, and spreads out the individual hairs in front of him, the weights keeping them all in position. Then by passing them over and under each other, he produces the peculiar braid desired. This braid is subsequently put together in form to suit the person ordering, be it a watch-guard, breastpin, earrings, or anything else. Some very beautiful ornaments are made in this manner, and at one time were quite fashionable. The process of waxing and working the hair generally imparts to it a little darker shade than the original possessed, which fact has led many people to believe that the artist did not return the same hair he received.

There is comparatively little natural curled hair, and to prepare curls for the use of those ladies who insist upon wearing ringlets tries the patience and fills the wallets of the dealers therein. To prepare the curls, long straight hair is wound very tightly around little pieces of wood and fastened. These are then boiled in water for a long time, after which they are baked. They must afterwards be hung up to season for months, or even years, if the dealer can afford to be out of his money so long, before they are fit for sale. Even then, the lady purchaser will find it necessary every little while to have them renewed, reboiled, and rebaked. There is not one lady in ten who rejoices in curls, who does not owe her ringlets to her curl papers and her curling-irons.

In America the gathering of hair and its preparation for market is yet in its infancy. There are peddlers, however, who travel about the country, who will readily pay fair prices for good hair. There are also large im... for hair in New York who would ... porters of prepare the hair them... vastly prefer to on their impor... selves to paying the duties ... ations. American women take so much pride in their natural head-covering to part with it readily. A few pounds of what the dealers term 'sick hair" is brought in occasionally, but it does not meet with a ready sale. This is taken from the heads of sick persons, who, being confined to their beds for a long time, find their hair inconvenient. An expert dealer informed us that if two ounces of "sick hair" were concealed in twenty pounds of good hair, he could separate the one from the other to the last hair, with his eyes closed, simply by feeling it. This same gentleman, a large importer, is compelled to keep on hand constantly from one to two hundred thousand dollars worth of hair to supply his customers.

Some believe the German hair to be the best, others prefer the French hair. The only difference, however, is produced in preparing it for market. We were shown a bunch of beautiful fine golden colored hair, between forty and fifty inches in length, which came from Bohemia. A number of families in that locality contribute annually several pounds of this peculiar and valuable hair. Other families in the same locality are crowned like the Albinos whom Barnum kept before the public. In fact, the dealer in hair to whom we have alluded asserts that the Albino man and woman who have been on exhibition so long at the Museum are natives of Bohemia; that he knew them at home twenty years ago, and that he often goes up and has a chat with them in their native tongue. On a recent occasion he accosted the man, and said, "Why do you call yourself an Albino?" The reply was, "Because it pays." Barnum has evidently had the man under his own teaching. The dealer asserts that he has seen many children in Bohemia possessing hair of a color similar to these Albinos.

As we have before remarked, America expends upwards of one million of dollars annually for imported hair. The quantity consumed in England amounts to about five tons a year, and in France the quantity is still greater. Turkey and Russia use about the same quantity, but of a more expensive quality. All these countries are supplied with hair at a much less cost than America.—*N. Y. Times.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,

6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27wtm3m PROPRIETOR.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,

6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER

PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,

6 22 tu PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,

6 28sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of visitors.

7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—

This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 mwf2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 6 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street. Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.

GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M. Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Fast Express, due 7 05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 12.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—81 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 42 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 30 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,

6 1 JOHN S. MYERS

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. June 4 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 15 A. M. and 3 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12 20 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 59 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M., and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and 10 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20, P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 05, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 4¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 3 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

WILSON, General Superintendent,

Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

Depot THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 75 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10 35 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM

foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry) commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M. Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6 30 A. M., mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M. Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7 15 A. M. and 3 50 P. M. Freight 6 30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3 35 P. M. Freight 5 45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6 55 A. M. and 6 38 P. M. Freight 11 03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7 00 A. M. until 5 00 P. M. That received before 9 00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4 45 P. M. arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. P. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

E. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7 15, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 28, 7 55, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5 10, 7 26, and 10 26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail 9 20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express 8 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4 40 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 40 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND

Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class..... 1 80

At 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 3 o'clock night for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, St

AT THE LAST.

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers the sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at the close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm
Lies tolned close in evening's robes of balm:
And weary man must ever love her best,
For Morning calls to toil, but Night to rest.

She comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer:
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eye of Day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she throws
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calm, a beauty, and a power
That Morning knows not, in the Evening hour.

"Until the Evening" we must weep and toil,
Plough life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil,
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the Day.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide,
Like Summer Evening, down the golden tide;
And leave behind us, as we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

THE MYSTIC CIRCLE.

The New Copperhead Device—Additional Evidence of its Existence.

The Johnstown *Tribune* furnishes the following additional evidence of the existence of the "Mystic Circle:"—

STRICTLY PRIVATE.

EBENSBURG, May 21.—To George W. Lloyd, Sr., Esq.—Dear Sir:—I send this to you for the purpose of instructing you as to the duties which you are expected to perform, by virtue of the office to which you have been appointed. The first step for you is to organize a Democratic Club, if possible. The members of the Club should have a place to meet, and should meet once a week, or as often as you may think advisable, for the purpose of debating, comparing ideas, forming plans for operation, and attending to such business as may be required. At all your meetings you will act as President.

It is very desirable that you should raise by subscription, or otherwise, the sum of ten dollars for your election district for the purpose of printing documents to be distributed throughout the State. Send the money to me and I will receipt to you for it, and send it to the Chairman of the State Committee. Raise the money if you can. If the whole amount cannot be made, get a part; but do not fail to organize. If no money can be had, organize without it. You are authorized to call to your assistance an active, influential, and reliable Democrat in each precinct or School District in your Election District. You will call them your aids, and they should be ever watchful, distributing documents, extending the circulation of Democratic newspapers, arousing the sluggish, getting out the vote, and carrying out your orders.

Attend to getting men naturalized and assessed. See that all men who vote our ticket are properly assessed before it is too late, and where men are not able to pay their taxes, have them paid by subscriptions, or otherwise, so that no votes are lost. Attend to the young men who vote on age, and get them to cast their first vote for the Democratic party. This is a very important duty. Be sure that no Democrat shall lose his vote by not being properly assessed, and this should be particularly attended to at the time of the "ten-day assessment." See that your district is fully represented in the County Convention. On election day, have your election district divided into sub-districts, in each of which have one or two good men to work, whose duty it shall be to see that every Democratic vote in their sub-district is polled before the polls close; for this purpose furnish them with a list of the names of the men they are to attend to, and hold them strictly responsible for every vote on the list.

As fast as I can obtain documents they will be furnished to you for distribution. You will use your best judgment in distributing them. Any further instructions which you may require will be cheerfully furnished at any time.

Complete your list in the book as soon as possible, and send two copies of it to me immediately.

Let us join hands and hearts in the good work, and with a steady, long, and vigorous pull, we shall succeed, and the right shall triumph. We are not alone in the work. The whole State is organized or organizing. Let us do our part of the work. Yours, faithfully,

GEORGE W. OATMAN.

Chairman Cambria County Dem. Com. and Chf. Camb. G. S.

ACTORS ON A FROLIC.

A Dramatic Festival in the Crystal Palace in London.

The London *Times* says:—"The annual *fete* in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place on the 7th and 9th of July, at the Crystal Palace. The Palace was turned into a fair, at which the leading actors figured as showmen, and the whole body of metropolitan actresses levied black-mail in the cause of benevolence. Miss Lydia Thompson was strong in seams and necktes; Mrs. Stirling was proprietor of a shop that would have done honor to the Burlington Arcade or the Palais Royal; and Mrs. Howard Paul was enthroned in 'a pavilion of pincushions.'

"To give the names of all the ladies who traded on the occasion would be to publish a directory of the leading actresses. Like our great city firms they all had travellers on the road—ladies who waylaid you with samples, and would insist on having your name in their order-books, while you were yet a long distance from the houses for which they did business. The plea of 'no assets' is an effectual one with commercial men seeking to open accounts; but in every instance it was demurred to by those lady-traders. They told you flatly they did not believe you. Surely you had not come there without money? At least you could buy a newspaper, *The Dramatic College Annual*, which was being printed on the premises, and of which they could let you have an unstamped copy, as you were so poor, for the small charge of a shilling.

"Considerable assurance enabled some of the visitors to fight shy of the amateur newshawkers, but from the lady flower-girls there was no possibility of escape. Armed with the tiniest of little baskets, and wearing the most coquettish of little hats, they had the prettiest of little nosegays, which they had just prepared for your button hole. Perhaps you tried to put them off by saying you 'had made so many purchases you really could not,' etc. It was of no avail. They had learnt how the flower-girls of Naples do when you tell them you will not buy. They presented you with the nosegay, and then followed you for payment.

"Most of the actors adhered to 'the boards;' but Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Sothern cast in their lot with 'Aunt Sally,' and Mr. H. Widdicombe, Mr. F. Matthews, Mr. J. Powey, and Mr. W. Worboys followed their example. Lord Dundreary showed an admiring crowd that he could 'shy' a stick with the best of them; and on seeing Mr. Buckstone fix a pipe between Aunt Sarah's teeth—he would call her Sarah—one would have supposed that he had been brought up to the business. Many of the booths were admirable. When you stood before 'Richardson's Show,' it was difficult to keep yourself from imagining that you were at a country fair, and in presence of 'the strollers.' There was the rough-looking yokel at the foot of the steps, keeping off all the small boys with flourishes of the blackthorn; half way up the ladder stood the man with the white hat, high shirt collar, and knee breeches, who cried out, 'Walk up, walk up, ladies and gentlemen; decidedly the best show in the fair; just going to commence;' on each side of the gangway to the green baize door were a pair of traditional clowns, moving up and down, now walking, now dancing; young ladies in white, with pink stockings; in one corner a big drum and three brass horns, 'discoursing' music sufficiently noisy, but not 'most eloquent;' a fat woman and a seedy man at the box office; and an infant prodigy doing the acrobat here and there and everywhere.

"The get-up outside was wonderfully true to the original article. Having paid your shilling, you descend to see 'The Mysterious Monk; or, the Secret of the Iron Pillar.' Next door to Richardson's is Addison and Robins' wax-works, with a chamber of horrors containing over two hundred thousand of the most distinguished murderers.' Mr. Toole, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. J. Billington, Mr. J. Ashley, Mr. R. Roner, and Mr. J. C. Smith appeared in 'Professor Toole's Chinese Exhibition of the Golden Pagoda of the Thousand and One Devices.' The Professor himself delivered a lecture on China; and Mr. Paul Bedford and the other members of the company illustrated the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. In this they were assisted by Che-mah, the Chinese dwarf, a real native. The droll earnestness of Mr. Toole, and the mock gravity of Mr. Bedford and Mr. J. C. Smith in the performance, were to the last degree comic. Mr. Toole, taking the audience into his confidence, announced that it was all a 'sell.' It certainly was to the only Chinese in the company, the child Che-mah, who evidently did not know what to make of it.

"Outside Messrs. Toole and Bedford's booth was a musician, made up as a Chinaman, who pretended to play on four penny whistles at one time. During his peregrinations round the building, Chang, the Chinese giant, frequently stopped and gazed on this whistle-player with an extremely perplexed expression of countenance. One of the best things in the fair was 'Mr. R. Phillips' astounding and extremely rare cat show.' On the walls inside were some very clever sketches illustrative of 'cat-sup'—a cat sitting on a mushroom; 'catalogue'—two cats rolling a log; and other words of which 'cat' forms a part. The exhibitor pledged himself to produce 'a cherry-colored cat,' and he redeemed his pledge by introducing a black cat, whose coat he showed you was of the same tint as black cherries, which he held in his hands.

"In the same vicinity Mr. Frederic Macabe, Professor Matthews, of the Polytechnic, and Mr. W. R. Julian, rendered efficient service in keeping up the fun of the fair; and, at some distance off, a Scotch dwarf delivered oracles from the roof of a mysterious cave, within which was an extraordinary automaton exhibited by M. Theodon. On applying your hand to a small lever a little lady walks out of a house, makes the circuit of a glass platform, and returns home again; but if you want your fortune told, she will stop at a drawer, in which you will find an answer to your question. There is no connection between the automaton and the platform, for you can lift her up and see for yourself that she is not attached to it. In front of the grand orchestra was the Derby 'ring,' where a number of young ladies, in jockey caps and jackets, were ready to book debts for money down, and give a 'tip' for the next Derby. The only favor they asked was an unusually long day for settling—the next anniversary of the Dramatic Fete, when, if they lose, they will make it 'double or quits' for that day twelvemonths."

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal portioned if not full weight. 2 14 6m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 226 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D. State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS

4 wim5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereof.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "the Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book E, page 400, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $25,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receiving the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 South Third street

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers Water Tanks Propellers etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Stree's.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land River and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats etc.

Castings of all kinds of heavy iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Wilcox's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE

No. 65 N FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known NINTH Street, above Market.—"C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Trusses, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners

HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 11 1m

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1866.

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quality White Ash Anthracite Coal, or such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1866, to April 30, 1867, with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Bvt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and Ass't Q. M.

7 27 9t

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a Chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of Stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

12 2tdss No. 510 RACE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S. NINTH Street, above Market.—"C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Trusses, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 6 per cent. loan '71	$115 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	204,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,803 00
	Real Estate	35, 0 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,012 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	49,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	675 48
		56,535 37
		$1 253 630-18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For particulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Commercial Bank
Richard Wood No. 369 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street 1 2 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 843 18
Premiums	1,162,008 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $710 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t12

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
EDGE MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 5

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a mature age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 §

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, rheumatism, and retention of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Former's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph Front and Embard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 223 Gaskill street.
John Goodrich No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson

COLLARS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY

The Failures and Successes of Shakespeare, Crichton, Brummell, Byron, D'Orsay, and Hunt.

THE FUNCTIONS OF FRILLS AND FURBELOWS.

How and When Paper Collars Came into Use.

TRIBULATIONS OF THEIR INVENTORS.

Statistics of the Trade.

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

IN THE BEGINNING.

When that quaint old gentleman, surnamed Diedrich Knickerbocker, wrote his veritable history of New York, he proceeded upon first principles, and commenced at the creation of the world. In this article upon that portion of man's and woman's attire which is termed a collar, we shall follow his illustrious example. But here at the very outset, we find ourselves at a loss for materials. We have diligently searched all the illustrious histories of Rome and Greece, as well as the pictorial records of the Jews, and of the Gentile tribes surrounding them, and yet we have failed utterly to discover anything which either by courtesy or contort on could be denominated a collar. The ancient Egyptians, it is true, sometimes wore a deep necklace, which, among the Pharaohs and other personages of royal extraction, was usually composed of gold, and variegated with gems of the first water. This is the nearest approach to the collar which ancient history affords.

It cannot be disputed that the ancients were, in this one respect at least, much wiser than their degenerate descendants. One of the first laws of health proscribes the wearing of anything about the neck which fits it as tightly as do the collars of the nineteenth century. But as one's health is a subject of minor importance when one's personal appearance is at stake, we fear it will prove unprofitable to pursue this branch of the subject at any greater length.

THE COLLAR A BADGE OF SERVITUDE.

When we said that we could discover in the ancient styles of dress no traces of the modern collar, we must be understood as referring solely to that portion of the community who were at liberty to determine for themselves the general cut and trim of their apparel. That unfortunate class of people who, in all ages and among all nations, have been despoiled of nearly all the rights and privileges of their manhood—the same being denominated helots, villeins, serfs, slaves, or servants, as the case may have been—have been accustomed to wear a collar about their throats from time immemorial. It was, indeed, in early times, the invariable badge of servitude. Even our forefathers—those sturdy Anglo-Saxon yeomen upon a descent from whom we so greatly pride ourselves—were not exempt from this degrading practice. In the books of the early chroniclers we find repeated reference to the collar thus worn. It was usually made of iron, and fitted as nearly to the throat as the collar of a dog in these modern days. Sometimes it even bore an inscription, declaring to all who might desire to read the name and owner of the human chattel about whose neck it was securely welded. Sometimes the collar was formed of silver, and in rare instances of gold itself; but this extravagance was displayed only by those whose worldly substance was very great, and as a mark of especial favor to the serf, or villein, as he was then and there called.

THE COLLAR A BADGE OF NOBILITY.

The use of the collar as a badge of servitude survived the Middle Ages, but subsequent thereto it was rarely used for that purpose. This was probably owing to the fact that it gradually came to be worn as a mark of gentility and of noble blood. The transition is almost unaccountable, unless we choose to refer this last practice back to the dynasties of ancient Egypt, and to trace it thence in uninterrupted succession. It may be easy enough to do this, but we shall not attempt it here.

However, we find that almost all those valiant men who tilted the lance in the tourney, and courted death for the sake of a fair lady's smile, were accustomed to wear a collar or chain of gold, emblematic of the order of knighthood to which they severally belonged. This collar was usually set with various and mysterious devices or ciphers, and bore as an appendage the badge or insignia of the brotherhood. Thus the Knights of the Garter wore, as they still wear when they appear in full regalia, a collar which is variegated with red-enamelled roses, set off by a garter, enamelled in blue. The figure of St. George dangles below, to remind the wearer of his sworn devotion to deeds of a marvellous and martial character. But in these days we imagine that this last insinuation is considered as somewhat sarcastic in its bearing.

In the Republic of Venice there was also an order known as the Knighthood of the Collar, called also the Order of St. Mark or the Medal. The august Doge himself was the head of this fraternity, and with his own hands placed the collar about the necks of his subordinates. It is said by the chroniclers of the period that these knights wore no particular habit, being distinguished simply by the collar, to which was attached a medal, bearing a figure of the winged Lion of the Republic.

THE DAWN OF THE TRUE COLLAR ERA.

It was not, however, until the spirit of chivalry—we refer to that of the ancient sort alone—was nearly extinct, that the genuine collar came into popular use as an article of apparel, without having any special significance attached to the wearing of it. In the days of the House of Tudor, and even of some of the later kings of the Plantagenet line, every person, whether man or woman, who made any particular pretensions to respectability, wore about his or her throat an enormous frill or ruffle. The only purposes which these fantastic furbelows are supposed to have answered, were to put the throat and neck of the wearer in a violent perspiration, and to render his appearance as ridiculous as possible. From gazing long and intently at the pictures in Knight's "Pictorial History of England," we can imagine that they were entirely successful in both respects.

But the ruffles in which the "admirable" Crichton took such excessive pains to arrange himself before venturing into the presence of royalty, had their acknowledged inconveniences. This we imagine to be the reason why Shakespeare, a man whose all-grasping comprehension could condescend even to the prescribing of a tasteful article of dress, is generally represented without the huge frills of his contemporaries—wearing, instead, an extensive surface of plain linen, which descended on either side of his chin to the distance of half a foot or so, and ending in a point and a tassel.

The Shakespeare collar was equally inconvenient on account of size, although free from the smothering tendencies of the other pattern. Fortunately for the present generation, they were both out of vogue a century ago. And since their day we have had a multitude of fashions, of dimensions large and small, and cut into shapes which bordered more or less on the fantastic. Of all these, the ordinary "stand-up" and the plain turn-down "Byron" styles have enjoyed deservedly the longest and greatest popularity.

THE QUESTION OF MATERIAL.

We imagine that the material out of which these Elizabethan frills were formed was similar to that light and flimsy stuff which a few years ago was held in such high favor by the gentler sex. But for the "Shakespeare," and all succeeding and similar styles, a linen fabric has been found most convenient. A modicum of starch and sizing was also involved in their proper getting-up, together with the weekly bull of the washerwoman, which last, in the case of a person of exquisite, or even of genteel habits, was found to result in no small increase to the item of running expenses.

It is surprising that some genius of the Brummell stamp, who was considered immaculate on the subject of shirt-fronts and all that appertained thereto, did not discover a substitute for linen, starch, and wash bills. Brummell himself, in his later days, was reduced to the most abject dependence upon the bounty of his friends and the fruits of his elastic ingenuity; and many and clever were the devices to which he resorted in endeavoring to live up to the standing rule of his career—to change his shirt every afternoon at 3 o'clock, whether he had taken anything wherewithal to appease the pangs of hunger or not. Still, neither Brummell nor D'Orsay invented paper collars; and, therefore, as the two men who of all others were the ones to devote their whole time and energies to the subject of dress, their lives may be considered failures of the most aggravated type.

THE INVENTION OF PAPER COLLARS.

As early as 1837 the idea of using paper as a substitute for linen in the manufacture of collars was conceived by an ingenious Frenchman. But after repeated attempts, he found that the only quality of paper then known and manufactured was entirely too weak to stand the strain upon it when applied to this purpose, and consequently the idea was abandoned.

In 1853 a gentleman by the name of Walter Hunt, residing in the city of New York, had his attention accidentally turned in this direction. Having been foiled in a lawsuit concerning his claim to the invention of a new sewing-machine stitch, he declared to a friend that he would invent a stitch which would supersede the machine stitch altogether. Working upon this idea, he soon afterwards produced a collar, formed of two strips of paper cemented together. Along the edge of this he propelled a notched or serrated wheel, which produced an impression similar to stitching. Finding that he could procure no paper of sufficient strength and elasticity to answer the purpose satisfactorily, he afterwards inserted between the two strips a layer of coarse, stout muslin, which imparted the requisite qualities.

On the 25th of July, 1854, he received from the Government letters-patent for this new article of manufacture and the process of making it. "The object of my invention," says Mr. Hunt, in his original application, "is to produce a shirt collar that shall not be easily broken, whilst it shall have sufficient elasticity to bend to the motions of the head; that shall possess the beauty and whiteness of the most carefully dressed linen collar, and at the same time shall preserve itself unsoiled for a much greater length of time, and shall cost originally less than the washing and dressing of a linen collar; and my invention consists in making the collars of a fabric composed of both paper and cloth, and subsequently polishing the same by enamelling or burnishing, or in any suitable or efficient manner." Strange to say, the original idea which had directed his experiments—the desire to invent a stitch resembling and superseding the machine-stitch—was entirely lost sight of; and it was not until several years afterwards that his assignee, in obtaining a reissue of the original patent, included this feature in his claims and specifications, as he was entitled by the present state of the patent law to do.

THE NEW COLLAR ENCOUNTERS RIDICULE AND OPPOSITION.

When Galileo declared his belief that the sun remained stationary in the heavens, while the earth revolved around it, he was regarded on all hands as a lunatic; and if he had persisted in asserting this scientific dogma, he would have been burned at the stake as a dangerous combination of heterodoxy and witchcraft. If Walter Hunt had been a contemporary of Galileo, he would have been compelled to doff his paper collar, or to grace with his involuntary presence the *auto da-fe*.

But the fact that Mr. Hunt was a well-known inventor of New York, and had been born in the Nineteenth Century, did not spare him and his co-laborers from the ridicule and contempt which, even in this age and nation, are always encountered by an attempt to introduce a sensible and profitable novelty. The agents who undertook the sale of the collars were looked upon by the whole community as fit subjects for the "fool-killer." Some merchants to whom they offered their wares in this city even went so far as to order them to leave their stores, with the intimation that they had better seek employment in some calling which would not expose them to a suspicion of insanity.

IT CREATES A SENSATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Some specimen boxes of the new commodity were sent to Europe, where its success was not more flattering than it had been at first on this side of the water. One of these travelling specimens found its way into the hands of Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer. The great English statesman viewed it with evident suspicion, and in the evening he carried it up to the House of Commons with him. Here it was passed around from hand to hand, and contemplated by the assembled wisdom of the United Kingdoms as a combined monstrosity and curiosity. It was finally placed in the hat of one of the members, and in that receptacle was passed up into the Speaker's gallery. What subsequent adventures befell it, and what became of the covering of the right honorable gentleman's head, we know not.

TRIBULATIONS OF THE INVENTION.

Before Mr. Hunt had secured his letters-patent, he disposed of half his interest in the invention for the paltry sum of four thousand dollars, the purchaser being Mr. John W. Ridgway, of Boston. The other half was subsequently sold, for three thousand dollars, to E. H. Valentine & Co., of New York. The latter gentlemen commenced the manufacture of the new article; but soon desisted, on account of the poor success that attended their efforts at selling their products.

So the patent was sold and resold, passing from hand to hand, and diminishing in value at each repeated transfer.

In September, 1856, Mr. Valentine brought a sample box, containing one hundred of the collars, to Philadelphia, and endeavored to persuade Mr. William E. Lockwood, then a dry goods commission merchant, doing business in this city, to undertake the sale of them. This the latter refused to do, saying pointedly that he regarded paper collars as the height of absurdity. He finally consented to make an attempt at selling them, and subsequently disposed of a few more packages. Eventually he persuaded himself that there was something substantial and profitable in the invention; and in 1857, after Messrs. Valentine & Co. had closed their factory and given up the business as unprofitable, he purchased their interest and removed their machinery to this city. He subsequently acquired by purchase the several interests held by the other assignees of Walter Hunt, thus becoming the owner of the entire patent.

Mr. Lockwood first established himself at the Keystone Mills, near Fairmount. In 1860 he was forced, by the rapid increase of his patronage, to remove to his present quarters, Nos. 255, 257, and 259 S. Third street. By judicious management and improved patented machinery, the business has by this time assumed large proportions in his hands. His employes vary in number from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, the annual product of his manufactory being probably in excess of that of any similar establishment in the United States.

OTHER INVENTORS ENTER THE LISTS.

It was not to be expected that a business which was capable of such illimitable expansion would be permitted thus to remain forever in the hands of a single person. The patents held by Mr. Lockwood, it is true, were in the way of any other adventurer in the same field. But this difficulty was easily removed by inventive genius. As soon as the fact that paper collars were an unqualified success became established to the satisfaction of the most skeptical, other persons in different parts of the country set themselves resolutely to the task of inventing and patenting them.

The original patent of Walter Hunt was subsequently reissued to William E. Lockwood, in four separate parts, and dating from November 29, 1864, to April 4, 1865. These reissues gave him the exclusive right to manufacture shirt collars—First, "in which white paper is used to imitate starched linen, and made of the desired shape by dies or formers, applied under pressure." Second, "those composed of paper and muslin, or its equivalent, and polished or burnished." Third, those so "made of a fabric composed of paper and muslin, or an equivalent, that the indentations will represent the stitches of an ordinarily dressed linen collar." And, fourth, those made as above, and "having a smooth white surface coated with transparent varnish."

Mr. Lockwood himself took out a patent on the 26th of April, 1859, which was subsequently reissued in four parts, dated June 6, 1865, as follows:—First, for "an embossed collar or cuff, made of a fabric composed of paper and muslin, or an equivalent;" second, for a collar or cuff ornamented with plain or colored devices, printed upon the surface;" third, when ornamented by perforations; and fourth, when ornamented by the interlacing of colored tapes or ribbons.

His first rival in the field was Mr. Solomon S. Gray, of Boston, who procured a patent on the 14th of April, 1863, for a "paper collar struck up or pressed from a flat piece into any desirable form." On January 17, 1864, Mr. Gray also received a patent for a "cloth and paper collar struck up or pressed from a flat piece into any desirable form." Other patents were likewise granted him for the process of turning over or "molding" the collar on a defined line, whether accomplished by a die or pointed instrument, or by bending the collar over a block of the proper shape; and for various other processes in connection with their manufacture. The last of these patents bore the recent date of January 23, 1866.

It was about the time of Mr. Gray's first patents that the business of patenting collars came to rival that of manufacturing them. From 1854 to January, 1863, but three patents for paper collars had been taken out, and the same number only for machinery for their manufacture. From this last date, however, up to August, 1864, over *ninety* new patents affecting paper collars were granted. Since then they have been so numerous that no one has taken the trouble to enumerate them.

WARFARE AMONG THE INVENTORS.

As a matter of course, the claims arising under these various patents were found to conflict in many instances, while the ingenuity of counsel skilled in the law was not lacking to conjure up imaginary conflicts. The result was one of the longest and most bitter litigations of this character on record. The most accomplished patent lawyers in the country were arrayed on the opposite sides. The newspapers teemed with manifestoes from the rival inventors, one party threatening vengeance in the shape of damages on all who were guilty of an infringement, while the others hurled defiance in their teeth, and summoned their retainers and customers to the conflict. The deeds of prowess which have been accredited to the Venetian Knights of the Collar were entirely outdone, with this important difference—the modern battle-ground was the forum instead of the open field, and the warfare was one of words instead of swords.

The result was precisely such a one as might have been guessed at. After tens of thousands of dollars had been transferred to the pockets of counsel, the principal parties to the quarrel came together a few months ago in an amicable spirit. Hands were shaken all around, the lawyers were dismissed for the time being, all legal proceedings were forthwith stopped, and a grand corporation was formed, under the title of

THE UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY.

The owners and claimants of the several patents took stock in this Company according to the assessed value of their patents, assigning to the Company in return all the right, title, and interest that they held in them. They then took out individual licenses from this Company, by which they were authorized to manufacture collars of a certain character and to a certain extent, paying in return therefor a stipulated royalty.

This grand Collar Company is organized under the laws of New York, with a capital of $3,000,000. Its Board of Directors include the principal collar manufacturers in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Their present object and purpose is to commence prosecutions against all who manufacture paper collars without first obtaining their license, and paying them a royalty in return.

Thus far they have licensed the following establishments, eighteen in number, and scattered throughout the Union:—

W. E. & E. D. Lockwood, Philadelphia.
American Molded Collar Company, Boston.
Reversible Collar Company, Boston.
F. A. Hawley & Co., Boston.
Metropolitan Collar Company, New York.
Goldsmith, Hoffman & Co., New York.
George B. Lamb, Boston.
Gray & Woods, Boston.
Boston Paper Collar Manufacturing Company, Boston.
Ray & Taylor, Springfield, Mass.
Andrew A. Evans, Boston.
George B. Cluett, Bro. & Co., Troy, New York.
Norwich Paper Collar Company, Norwich, Conn.
American Machine Company, Newburyport, Mass.
Rice Brothers, Boston.
Enamelled Collar Company, New York.
Congress Collar Company, Chicago.
Nonpareil Paper Collar Company, Springfield, Mass.

The first six establishments on the above list are operating at present on a capital of about half a million of dollars each, the remainder being content to do business on a smaller scale. The joint capital represented by the "Union Paper Collar Company" and its several licensees amounts at present to about $7,000,000. The number of hands employed in the different establishments is about fifteen hundred, and nearly all of these are women and young girls, who find the work both light and clean. It is impossible to make an exact estimate of the amount and value of the goods now manufactured yearly, but it is certainly between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

From these statistics it will be seen that the manufacture-of-paper-collar trade is one of the most extensive manufacturing interests in the country.

HOW PAPER COLLARS ARE MADE.

The process of manufacturing paper collars is a very interesting, yet a very simple one. It differs materially in the two classes of collars—those composed of paper alone, and those in which paper and muslin are combined.

But the process of combining the paper and muslin is a very delicate one, and requires machinery of the most accurate and costly description. The fine gloss, which is a noticeable feature of the best made collars, is given in part by the use of an animal sizing, formed principally of glycerine. Some of the inferior collars receive a high polish from an application of arsenic or carbonate of lead. Both these substances being of a poisonous character, deleterious effects have resulted from wearing collars into the manufacture of which they have entered. But they are at present used only by those irresponsible persons who do not affix their name or trade-mark to their products.

A further polish is imparted by passing the paper in sheets between two heavy rollers. These move with different velocity, and one of them is so highly chilled that a steel wire could be passed over it without fracturing the surface. It is likewise kept at a high degree of heat by a current of steam which continually passes through it. Those in use in the establishment of the Messrs. Lockwood, in this city, are very nicely adjusted to each other, to accomplish which required the uninterrupted labor of one man for three successive months. A single sheet of paper can be made to bring the machinery to a stand, although it is propelled by a forty-horse-power engine. By passing the sheets of paper through this machine, again and again, any degree of polish required can be imparted to them. The tastes of the public vary in this matter, but at present they are satisfied with the polish effected by two impressions.

When the fabric is thus prepared, several thicknesses of it are placed under a die driven by powerful machinery, by means of which the outlines of the collar are cut by a single stroke. Two work any of these machines two operatives alone are required, and 240,000 can be produced by them in a single day. The next process is that of embossing the edges, in imitation of machine stitching and of imprinting the size of the collar and the trade-mark of the manufacturer upon it. This is accomplished at one operation. One girl can feed with ease a machine which will emboss 10,000 collars in a day. The collar at this stage is also ready to be passed through other machines, which imprint upon it variously colored designs, or produce an impression which resembles marseilles, linen, or any other fabric desired. The button-holing is also accomplished at a single operation, three nicely-adjusted knives descending with great force upon the collar, and with such rapidity that 1000 per hour can have the finishing touch thus imparted to them.

The collars are now perfect, and only require to be folded, assorted, and counted, before being packed away in boxes ready for the market. The folding is perhaps the most ingenious operation to which they are subjected. If they are folded on a straight line they will invariably pucker on the inside, and be thus rendered unfit for use, or at best very uncomfortable. But by the manipulations of a curiously devised piece of machinery, the fold is made on a curve; and when the collar is subsequently passed between two rollers, for the purpose of pressing the fold down evenly and giving it a circular form, its inner and outer surfaces are formed into arcs of two concentric circles, which cause it to fit nicely and comfortably to the neck.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

Such, in brief, is the process by which are produced the neatest and most perfect collars ever invented. As soon as their merits were made known to the public by business enterprise, they became immensely popular with all classes. People of all sizes, sexes, colors, and conditions are addicted to the wearing of them. The man who does not wear them may be set down either as an old fogy, or as having a carbuncle on his neck.

The paper cuff is also becoming popular, and paper bosoms are made, although not extensively worn at the present writing.

We see no reason why the process of doing a man up in paper should stop just here. For a thousand years the Japanese have blown their noses on paper handkerchiefs, and protected their heads from the drenching rain by the use of paper umbrellas. Paper shirts and paper stockings should certainly come next in order. When that day arrives, the proverb that a nicely gotten up young man looks as if he had just emerged from a bandbox can be reversed, by saying instead that he looks as if he had just turned into one.

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BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"
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New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS THE NEWEST,
AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

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NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

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Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

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In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.

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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
8 2 20rp PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
Sale on Tuesday morning,
at sharp 9½ o'clock
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
A large assortment in open lots, suitable for City and Country Retail Storekeepers
ENGLISH GRANITE WARE.
One crate Teas and Coffees.
One crate Tea Sets.
One crate Plates.
One crate do. C. C. To be sold in open lots
BEER MUGS, TUMBLERS, ETC.
Also, Beer Mugs, Bar and Table Tumblers, Wines, etc. 8 4 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
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FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
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FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street
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VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large Stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
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PERSONAL.

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO
EXTRA BOUNTY! *EXTRA BOUNTY!*
EXTRA BOUNTY! *EXTRA BOUNTY!*
To Soldiers' Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Minor Children.
OWENS & CO.
Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.
OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY.
Bounty bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861 and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty, and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.
To be obtained promptly by calling upon
OWENS & CO.,
No 527 CHESNUT street,
Second story, front room,
7 31 7t] Opposite State House.
N. B.—Applications by mail promptly attended to.

BOUNTY OF 1866.
ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!
Having two offices in Washington we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.
I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $ 60. The parents widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for two years, or less, can receive $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address sending discharge,
JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 00 per pound.

OUR $1 00 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.

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FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 40, $1 50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1 00 Black.
N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1 00 Black, as that Tea when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address
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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
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Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
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The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
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